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FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TRADE COMMISSIONS HOLD MEETING

AU182137 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] In fulfillment of the constitutional tasks and regulations of the assembly, the Commissions of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the People's Assembly held a joint meeting today in the Hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. They discussed achievements and some major problems with the fulfillment of the 1982 budget and plan by the organs of foreign trade and the tasks set by the draft plan and draft state budget for 1983 in this sector. The commissions listened to reports by Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile on this question. The commissions discussed the work done to fulfill the trade agreements and contracts for 1982 and those concluded for 1983 for the goods sector and the import of equipment and other materials for the needs of economic development.

After this each commission continued its proceedings separately. The Foreign Affairs Commission also discussed some other issues and approved its work program for 1983. In the meantime, the Trade Commission listened to the report by Domestic Trade Minister Osman Murati on the fulfillment of the plan and budget tasks of the domestic trade sector during 1982. The deputies demanded clarifications and exchanged opinions on better work organization in connection with the measures which have been taken and will be taken by the organs of domestic trade to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress to further improve the standard of services and uninterrupted supplies to the people with the necessary structure of goods in the city and countryside. Both commissions also discussed the draft laws which will be presented to the People's Assembly for approval.

DEFENSE ORGAN SUPPORTS HOXHA, BOOK ON SFRY

AU190901 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 19 Jan 83

["Heroic Struggle of the PLA [Party of Labor of Albania] To Save the Homeland From Another Slavery - On Comrade Enver Hoxha's Book 'The Titoites (Historical Notes)'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 19/ATA/ -- The newspaper LUFTETARI, central organ of the Ministry of People's Defence of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, carries an article entitled "Heroic Struggle of the PLA To Save the Homeland From Another Slavery". The article is written by Ksenofon Krisafi, candidate of juridical sciences, and is devoted to Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "The Titoites (Historical Notes)."

Through numerous convincing facts, and profound truthfulness, through argumentations based on sound logic, the book "The Titoites" (Historical Notes), the author of the article points out, proves that the policy, stands and activity of the leadership of the CPY [Communist Party of Yugoslavia] and the Yugoslav state have always been characterized by interferences in our internal affairs, by constant plots and intrigues, by the efforts of the Titoites to realize their dream of destroying the PLA and annexing of our country. In erecting this criminal platform against our country Tito and his closest collaborators were inspired by the anti-Albanian activity of the monarchs of Serbia and princes of Montenegro.

The article stresses that an important place is devoted in the book to the heroic struggle of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha to foil the diabolic plans of the Yugoslav revisionists on the Army and the defence of the country.

In this regard the book "The Titoites" is for the Army, that will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its creation this year, a source of knowledge and lessons of great value on the Marxist-Leninist principles on the basis of which the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha organized and led the anti-fascist national liberation war, created, organized and led our People's Army and taught it the revolutionary military art.

The principled struggle of Comrade Enver Hoxha with Tito's envoys brings to the fore the matters of the organizing of the Army, the correct and clear Marxist-Leninist concepts of our party to organize and create a People's Army of the new type, as well as the consistency to ensure always in it the leading role of the party. The Yugoslav revisionists, the article points out, sought to numb the brain and heart of the Army, the life-giving force of it, the leadership of the party.

After describing the pressures and actions of the Yugoslav revisionists, who aimed at uniting Albania with Yugoslavia first economically and then politically through different organs and organism, the book dwells on the intensification of the attempts to realize the final aim, the military occupation of Albania.

After the liberation of the country, the article says further on, the Yugoslav revisionists intensified their efforts to monopolize the leadership of our Army. The book writes on the numerous Yugoslav militarymen that poured in Albania, their sabotages in our military training, the constant changes of the regulations, it writes on the actions of their agency made of Koci Xoxe, Pandi Kristo, Nako Spiru, Mehmet Shehu, Beqir Balluku, etc. The book substantiates through arguments that all these aimed at leaving our Army in a lamentable situation, without a sound organization and leadership.

Our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, the article continues further on, gave the rebuff to their megalomania in the military sector, too, they did not allow our Army to change either its character, or the forms of its organization, its strategy and tactics. They categorically refused the deployment of the Yugoslav divisions in the Albanian territory in Korce region. This decision, the article stresses, was of an extreme importance for the fates of our country.

The foiling of the Yugoslav plan for the military occupation of Albania, the article stresses in conclusion, is a victory of double importance for our party and people. It not only saved them from another slavery, but it armed them with a valuable experience for the future, it increased their readiness and enhanced the militant vigiliance. Thanks to this experience, the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha defined and adopted in the future, too, resolute and clear cut stands towards the attempts of the Soviet revisionists.

Getting acquainted with this glorious history of struggles and efforts, each member of our People's Army feels great pride and cherishes a great love for our party, socialist homeland and beloved leader, the general commander of the armed forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

This new work calls on all the Army units and the entire soldier people to increase their readiness and enhance their revolutionary vigilance in order to defend the victories achieved.

DROP IN 1982 TRADE WITH ITALY NOT ALARMING

AU200940 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Sofia, Jan 20 (BTA) -- In recent years Italy has been Bulgaria's second or third important economic partner among the advanced capitalist states. A year when Italy was number one, is also remembered.

What is the present state of development of bilateral economic relations? The first two years of the eighth 5-year period (1981-1985) were favourable. Last year's trade amounting to 278 million dollars was less than the one effected in 1981. The difference is to the tune of 30 million dollars. This drop does not alarm the Bulgarian organisations concerned since this kind of fluctuations are normal in commerce. The important thing in this case is the trend which marks a steady activation of reciprocal deliveries. This trend is proved by the fact that for the last 10 years Bulgaro-Italian trade has been doubled.

A couple of words about the industrial cooperation with firms of Italy. Till the end of last year more than 20 such agreements were signed. The majority of the agreements are in the field of chemistry - a total of 13. There are such agreements in mechanical engineering, metallurgy and the light industry.

Five joint ventures operate on Italian territory, ones between Bulgarian and Italian firms: "Sibicar", "Sibimex," "Conor Italiana", "Far" and "Globmarin" which are working on both the export and the import side.

Recently the two countries' business circles have been attaching importance to setting up joint enterprises on Bulgaria's territory. There exist specific projects in this field which have already reached their final stage.

ZHIVKOV, AL-QADHDHAFI CONTINUE TALKS IN VARNA

AU201037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The talks between Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan First September Revolution and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, continued in Varna today. Bilateral relations and (?the efforts) to expand and deepen cooperation in the political, economic scientific-technical and cultural spheres were discussed. The leaders of the two countries also reviewed certain basic international problems. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LEADERSHIP CONVEYS CONDOLENCES ON BAKARIC DEATH

Zhivkov Condolences

AU191346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent a telegram to the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to the SFRY Presidium expressing most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

The telegram conveys sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased for the great loss they have suffered.

Todorov, Other Condolences

AU191518 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 19 (BTA) -- Today Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politiburo of the CC of the BCP and National Assembly chairman, Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, paid a visit to the embassy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia here.

They expressed sincere condolences to Ambassador Danilo Puric on the death of Vladimir Bakaric, member of the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and deputy-chairman of the collective Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia. They put their signatures in the embassy's condolence book.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PDRY, ETHIOPIA

AU190844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia today. The delegation will visit these two countries at the invitation of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopia.

FILIPOV RECEIVES SOVIET CHEMICAL MINISTER LISTOV

AU200923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Vladimir Listov, Soviet minister of chemical industry. Tsvetan Tsekov, deputy minister of chemical industry, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

PROBLEMS PLAGUE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

WA201500 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Prague (from our editor Alfonz Bednaric) -- The progress of construction of our nuclear plants has been criticized in both the seventh plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee and in the joint Federal Assembly meeting. On the current state of affairs in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, and Mochovce we have been briefed by the deputy CSSR minister of fuel and energy, Ladislav Blazek, representative of the investor group, and general designer, as well as suppliers of construction labor and technological components for the power stations.

There is every indication that the first V-2 unit should undergo the initial trial run by 31 August of this year, and the first comprehensive testing should start by 31 December.

There is a certain, even if insufficient, improvement in the construction of the nuclear power plant in Dukovany, where a new organization method is beginning to show results. But the delays accumulated since the beginning of the construction will be difficult to overcome.

Concerning the construction of the nuclear power plant in Mochovce, the Vahostav employees, who were assigned the responsibility for a challenging task required by the unavoidable need to reinforce the seismic protection, have given a good account of themselves. They had to dynamite and clear up to 2.3 million cubic meters of stone of provide a stable rock foundation for the concrete base. Currently workers are assigned to the construction of a railroad siding from the Kalna station, rebuilding of needed road network, housing construction, and a future dosimetric laboratory in Levice.

The concrete slab of the foundation of the first 440 mw unit of the nuclear power plant should start in the summer of this year and should be completed in about 64 months from the time the foundations are laid. Since the nuclear power plant in Mochovce will be the only one scheduled in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the builders are taking every precaution to ensure on-time delivery of the scheduled electricity. For example, work will be accomplished in 10-day cycles in two extended 10 hour shifts in order to create the most favorable conditions for the suppliers of the technological components.

Even at the current stage of preparations for the construction of a nuclear power plant in Temelin, which is to have four 1000 mw units, there are signs of delay in the design preparations and in the evacuation of the construction site. From the information provided we can confirm that the problems in the construction of nuclear power plants are being solved, but not fast enough.

BRIEFS

MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR -- Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological and investment development, returned to Prague from Moscow yesterday. During his 3-day visit he discussed expansion of scientific-technical cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the agro-industrial complex, in the rational utilization of fuels and energy, in scientific-technical information and in standardization. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 14 Jan 83 LD]

HUNGARIAN BARTER TRADE -- Prague, January 14 (MTI) -- The protocol for Hungarian-Czechoslovak barter trade in 1983 was signed in Bratislava on Friday. The trade will be worth 150 million roubles and that of the two countries' cooperative shops 18 million roubles. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 15 Jan 83 LD]

GROMYKO PAYS VISIT, HOLDS TALKS WITH HONECKER

Gromyko Arrival 19 Jan

LD191632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 19 Jan (ADN) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, arrived in Berlin on Wednesday afternoon for an official friendship visit of several days to the GDR. He was invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The Soviet guest was very cordially welcomed at the flag-bedecked Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, by Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, by the GDR ambassador to the USSR, Dr Egon Winkelmann, by the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Kurt Nier, and by other dignitaries.

Also present were the Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; and member of the Military Council and chief of the group's Political Administration, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev.

The charge d'affaires of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hanns-Peter Hehlbeck, was also present.

After Hermann Axen and Andrey Gromyko cordially shook hands and embraced, the Soviet guest expressed his joy on the gangway of the Aeroflot plane at the invitation and visit to the GDR.

With Andrey Gromyko as he arrived in the GDR capital were the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Georgiy Korniyenko, members of the ministry collegium, Aleksandr Bondarenko and Vasiliy Makarov, as well as other figures.

Andrey Gromyko is accompanied by his daughter Emilia Gromyko.

Honecker, Gromyko Talks Begin

LD200950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- Official talks began this morning in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Other personalities from both sides are participating in the talks.

HONECKER EXPRESSES SYMPATHY ON DEATH OF BAKARIC

AU191100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of condolence to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY state Presidency:

On the death of Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and vice president of the SFRY Presidency, I convey deep sympathy on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR as well as on my own behalf.

The loss which you, the LCY and the peoples of Yugoslavia have suffered fills us with grief, too.

I ask you to convey my sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of the dear deceased.

PENTAGON DOCUMENT ON NUCLEAR PLANNING CRITICIZED

DW191629 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Horst Kaeubler dispatch from Washington]

[Text] Is the Pentagon fooling the world public? When THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST early in June last year reported they had learned about the existence of a secret plan to the effect that the United States was prepared to wage a prolonged nuclear war against the Soviet Union, the Pentagon immediately denied this. Secretary of Defense Weinberger on 20 June even said: We are not dealing with plans to wage a prolonged nuclear war. However, UPI, the U.S. news agency, now has reported that a secret document reached it from reliable Pentagon sources, which gives directives on how the United States is to prepare for waging and surviving a nuclear war.

It is the military leadership concept of the Pentagon for the years 1984 through 1988, dated 22 March 1982 and signed by Secretary of Defense Weinberger personally. What the Pentagon denied persistently, dear listeners, is an alarming fact. Washington is feverishly working at a nuclear war strategy which is intended to enable the United States to wage and win a nuclear war. Isn't it disquieting that Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto told the press in Washington, we regret that such things leak to the public?

This extremely incriminating secret document which declares the Pentagon guilty of preparing a nuclear war shows why the Reagan administration fired Eugene Rostow from his high position as head of the arms control agency which is responsible for conducting the Geneva negotiations. It is true, the White House has stated that what it desires most of all is progress in the Soviet-American negotiations. But if the U.S. negotiators start pursuing a more flexible negotiating tactic, even a convinced Reaganite like Eugene Rostow must quit so as to prevent progress at the Geneva talks. After all, Rostow headed the Committee on the Present Danger established by the cold warriors with the aim of preparing Reagan's entry into the White House.

THE WASHINGTON POST today asked the question: Does the Reagan administration only negotiate to gain time for America's rearmament without ever striving for any arms reduction agreements? The priorities set in the Pentagon secret document for the United States' future military strategy are in gross contrast to the constructive negotiating results that the international and American public expect.

The Pentagon document demands that the United States change the existing military parity to its advantage. Arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union are rejected in the document, if they call the development of new U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons into question. In addition, the Pentagon secret document demands that the United States make preparations for waging war from space. The United States is not to conclude any international agreements preventing the Pentagon from developing weapons to be based in space.

The secret directive says that the troops will have to be equipped with arms allowing them to attack the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces in a prolonged war on several fronts. The secret document also demands that strategically important regions like the Middle East be declared regions of unchallengeable vital U.S. interest.

The U.S. news agency UPI, which is in possession of the Pentagon secret document, remarks that the strategic planning fixed in this secret document reflects the ideas of influential quarters in the Pentagon and the National Security Council in the Reagan administration. If this document represents the military leadership concept for the next decade, it denies the U.S. willingness for adjustment and peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union.

IMPORT OF U.S.-HONDURAN JOINT EXERCISES EXAMINED

DW200809 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Large-scale U.S.-Honduran joint military exercises will begin on 1 February in the border region between Honduras and Nicaragua. Juergen Scheich comments:

The exercises were originally scheduled for early December. Washington thought that a postponement was in order, however, because President Reagan intended to visit four Latin American countries at that very time. Also, there is definitely no lack of protest on this continent against the military arming of Honduras by the United States and Israel. These war exercises will have the greatest participation of U.S. soldiers ever concentrated for such maneuvers. Among other things, the U.S. soldiers are supposed to set up a helicopter airlift by which Honduran soldiers are to be flown to the region bordering on Nicaragua. Thousands of mercenaries of the Nicaraguan dictator, who was chased out of the country in the summer of 1979, are located there. The forthcoming exercises by the U.S. and Honduran troops is bound to encourage these people in their counterrevolutionary attacks.

All this sheds a revealing light on the role as a deployment area for counterrevolution which Washington intends for the Honduran regime. According to a secret document which came to light in the Honduran capital, the strength of the Honduran Armed Forces has been increased by 50 percent since the summer of 1979. A third air force base has been set up with U.S. aid. The Honduran Air Force is today considered to be the best in Central America. During the past 2 years, at least 47 mobile training groups from various U.S. military bases have gone to this Central American country to strengthen the Honduran troops. Most of these instruction groups were dispatched from the U.S. Fort [name indistinct] and from the U.S. Southern Command in the Panama Canal Zone. (?Leading) U.S. officers, including the chief of the Southern Command, Lieutenant General Wallace Nutting, supervised these training courses.

It is interesting to note that the announcement of these war exercises was made after the meeting of the nonaligned states in Nicaragua's capital. It seems as though Washington did not consider it opportune to announce this earlier because the nonaligned states are displaying concern over the armament of Honduras and over the acts of aggression launched from that country against Nicaragua. It is not secret in Managua that Washington is behind all this. Concern and vigilance are indicated, and not just regarding Central America.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER ON HONECKER-GROMYKO TALKS

LD201332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1211 GMT 20 Jan 83

["Fraternal Alliance Between the GDR and the USSR Is Further Strengthened -- Official Talks Between Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, held official talks on bilateral and international questions today in the Central Committee building. Andrey Gromyko expressed cordial greetings from Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were reciprocated equally cordially by Erich Honecker.

Andrey Gromyko and Erich Honecker praised the high level of fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. The unshakable fighting unity between the SED and the CPSU, based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is an inexhaustible source of strength for this alliance. To continously deepen and expand it is in the interest of socialist and communist construction in the GDR and the USSR, in the interest of strengthening the positions of socialism and of securing peace. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded 7 October, 1975, which opened new dimensions of cooperation, has proved itself in life.

During the talks, Erich Honecker praised the great performance and initiatives of the Soviet people in realizing the USSR's domestic and foreign policy strategies decided at the 26th CPSU Congress. The recent festivities on the occasion of the USSR's 60th anniversary were a visible expression of the high regard and authority which the USSR enjoys in the world on the basis of its unerring peace policy. In this connection, Erich Honecker affirmed the GDR's support for the proposals of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov in his 60th anniversary speech regarding a significant reduction of strategic weapons systems as well as the number of medium-range nuclear-warhead-carrying missiles and aircraft in Europe.

Andrey Gromyko expressed great admiration for the creative activities of GDR workers in continuing to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He expressed high regard for the GDR's contribution toward solving the key issues of mankind. In particular, he praised the GDR's active policy for ensuring that no war ever again emanates from German soil. The Soviet guest briefed Erich Honecker on his talks and the results of his visit to the Federal Republic. Both sides underlined their view that the siting of new U.S. missiles in the FRG will run counter to the efforts for normal relations between their two countries and the Federal Republic and will further worsen the situation in Europe and the world.

During their exchange of views on international developments, Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko stressed that the most important objectives today are to oppose the adventurism of the most aggressive circles of the United States and other NATO states, to avert the threat of nuclear war from the peoples and to secure lasting peace. The recent meeting of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee in Prague focused on these most important objectives. It demonstrated to the whole world the balanced, constructive peace policy of socialism. On the basis of the results of the Prague meeting, the two sides underlined the world political significance of the proposals to conclude a treaty between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member-states on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Such a treaty would significantly further improve the international relations. The Political Declaration of the Prague meeting, with its important proposals, was a message of peace to the states and peoples of the world and was understood as such -- as was shown by the global response -- by all peace-loving and progressive forces. The GDR and the USSR, jointly with the other socialist states, will work with all their strength to realize these realistic proposals, Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko said.

The following participated in the talks, which took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere: On behalf of the GDR: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the Department of International Relations in the SED Central Committee; Ambassador Joachim Loeschner, head of the Soviet Union Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On behalf of the Soviet Union: Georgiy Markovich Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Aleksandr Pavlovich Bondarenko and Vasiliy Georgiyevich Makarov, members of the collegium of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

OVARI, ACZEL SPEAK AT CONFERENCE HELD 11/12 JAN

LD130004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jan 83

["Detailed report" on the 12 January proceedings at the Budapest National Conference on Agitation, Propaganda, and Cultural Policy, by Bela Gyori, with "recorded highlights" of the address by Central Committee Secretary and Politburo member Miklos Ovari]

[Excerpt] [Gyori] The 2-day National Agitation, Propaganda and Cultural Policy Conference continued its work today and concluded a short time ago. The participants did intelligent work, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, said in his closing speech. Yesterday, following the discussion, 12 people asked permission to speak in the debate. I think it is of value if I mention by name and occupation those who figured in today's debate: Ivan Boldizsar, writer; Mrs Andras Kiraly, secretary of the Budapest party committee; Jozsef Bognar, academician; (Ferenc Kulin), chief editor; Gyula Juhasz, historian; Miklos Hubay, writer, chairman of the Writers' Association; Gyula Fekete, writer. Miklos Ovari, Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, asked permission to speak in today's debate. Miklos Ovari started his contribution as follows:

[Ovari] I wish to speak about some issues which rightly preoccupy a wide circle of the country's public. First place in the sequence of these issues is the cause of peace. If peace is successfully defended, we can tackle every other problem, no matter how difficult. If perhaps it did not succeed, all the other issues would become unnecessary.

Agreeing with the remarks of Comrade Gyorgy Aczel and others, it is my opinion that valid in our time is the statement of the 20th congress that war is not inevitably unavoidable. Neither do I want to repeat the arguments which have been given. However, a question arises: Within the fundamental world political power relations, can a relatively small country such as Hungary do anything at all? I can state with conviction that it can do much, and (?its responsibility) is to do much. We do not like to boast, but it is a fact that socialist Hungary is an international factor, much more so than at any time during its entire modern history. Our friends, our partners, our opponents value the results of the past quarter century. They value the openness of our opinion, the calculability of our policy. They know where we belong, what we want. This is why they pay attention to our word in international political issues. They value the internal stability of the Hungarian People's Republic, the credence of our peace-loving foreign policy; our good domestic background provides it. So the internal stability of the Hungarian People's Republic is a stabilizing factor in international politics.

We are not in a defenseless situation. We have an opportunity to be active in the international arena, too, and precisely because we have such an opportunity, our responsibility is also great. Not only that of the party, the government but of all of us. One of the most important tasks of ideological work is to keep this sense of responsibility alive.

[Gyori] Miklos Ovari touched on several elements of the debate; then he spoke about the basis of our life, the spirit of our economic activity.

[Ovari] Our public knows, since it experiences it, that our economic life is struggling with not-small difficulties. It is acquainted with the dilemma of the capitalist world -- whether unemployment should increase, or inflation. It knows about our marketing difficulties, and it has also heard -- if not precise statistics -- that the payment of the interest on the debts and the repayment of the [word indistinct] cause great problems.

It is also true that the character of our economic difficulties, and even more the method of overcoming these, are still not generally well enough known. It is still not satisfactorily resolved on how anxiety should become a mobilizing force. The generalities -- which by the way are true -- are known enough: that it is necessary to work more efficiently, that profits must be increased, international competitiveness must be improved, and so forth. It can often be heard that we understand the situation. We are ready to work more in order to defend peace, so that the situation should not worsen -- but tell us what must be done. In my opinion, too, this is the main question: What must be done?

The question at hand here is not only tasks of economic direction and organization, but ideological tasks, too. We have grown accustomed to many things during the past decades. It has also been necessary to grow unaccustomed to many things in the past years. We have become accustomed to the fact that development, in the first place, is quantitative development, and it has become virtually obligatory to place the adjective "dynamic" beside the word development. And this has been true. Now we must become accustomed to recognizing and placing in the forefront the qualitative elements of development. We have grown accustomed to a regularly rising living standard of every social stratum. In the past years we had to get accustomed -- hopefully temporarily -- to the preservation of the present standard by demanding greater efforts. We have grown accustomed to prices being relatively stable. Now we must take cognisance of the fact that the development of prices depends not on subjective decisions, not on whether the government, or the party, or Bela Csikos-Nagy [chairman of national materials and prices office] are adequately familiar with the problems of the people and of the kind of mood in which they awaken. We must learn that prices are the final results of a production process, and if we want to cause change then the change must be started at the correct point.

We must learn to measure the result of our work on an international scale and to subordinate it to market value judgment. We have, over a long time, grown accustomed to state donations, and -- which virtually necessarily comes together with this -- to comfort. Now we must learn that state money is our money, too; that we cannot equally maintain the good, the medium, the bad; that our demands must be measured against our possibilities, the rightful demands, too; and we must accept the not-at-all-easy task of placing demands in order.

We were previously accustomed to debating a great deal, sometimes during worktime, about the useful spending of free time. Keeping our good custom as regards the useful spending of free time, we must devote greater attention to the useful spending of work time, so that in this way we create the conditions for the useful spending of free time.

Partly owing to the scarcity of material means, we have grown accustomed to egalitarianism with regard to wages. We must now create a public spirit -- and we know that this is not an easy task -- which can tolerate greater income-differences based on performance. What must be attained is that greater demands should be satisfied through increased output.

[Gyori] Twenty-three people asked to speak in the 2-day debate. Nearly all of the 23 speakers dealt with information policy tasks. Naturally, Miklas Ovari also dealt with this topic.

[Ovari] In this debate several speakers dealt with the issue of information. This issue, too, in an understandable way, is a public matter. In the first place it is not a matter of satisfying curiosity, although neither do I consider this to be a crime, but rather that an indispensable condition of the development of socialist democracy is knowledge. Following from this, we are the followers of an open policy, sincere words, the unity of words and actions. I agree with the demand mentioned by several that the spread of information must be improved. The solution can only be by the joint work of the leadership and the workers in mass media.

[Gyori] Following Miklos Ovari, speeches were made by Ferenc Kozma, economist; Miklos Szinetar, vice president of Hungarian television; and Tibor Huszar, university teacher. The extent of the debate is shown by the fact that due to time limits, 20 people submitted their opinions and comments in writing.

A few words in caption form about the debate: The speakers examined how we could make our intellectual, ideological work more active. They stressed that we will only be able to attain further political successes if we analyze and respond to the issues connected with the international situation, world economic changes, and domestic development more consistently and more quickly. Naturally, we may not expect immediate answers to the questions of the age, because we do not know the processes in advance or the effect they will have on our country.

The participants dealt extensively with the issue of Marxist hegemony, and in connection with this topic they said that we may examine with a Marxist historical outlook our past and the inseverable organic link between our past and our present.

The participants dealt in a similarly broad scale with socialist democracy, a very important task of which is that we should form a credible and realistic socialist image of ourselves.

Artistic and cultural issues figured in the consultation just as much as economic ones. Writers and artists alike dealt with the question of what they could do in the interest of speeding up our social progress.

The closing speech of the National Agitation, Propaganda, and Cultural Policy Conference, organized by the party Central Committee, was delivered by Gyorgy Aczel, Central Committee secretary and Politburo member.

Excerpts of Aczel Speech

AU181252 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jan 83 pp 5, 6

["Lecture" by Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, entitled "A Few Aspects of the Party's Conceptual-Ideological Activity," at the 11 January session of an 11-12 January national conference in Budapest: "To Make Ideological Work More Active!; Abstracts From Gyorgy Aczel's Debate-Opening Lecture at the National Conference on Agitation, Propaganda, and Cultural Policy"]

[Excerpts] With today's exchange of views our main objective is, above all, to create greater movement and liveliness in our ideological-intellectual life, to make our ideological front more active, and move us out of the hesitant and uncertain position whose signs can be encountered quite frequently, as well as to encourage ourselves to act more boldly, openly, and with more initiative.

This passiveness is surely connected with the fact that stable and successful progress in economic and social construction has brought with it a certain ideological indolence. We have preserved the achievements we have attained -- trust between the party and the people and openness -- but in various areas we have lost the habit of resolutely defending our truth and position concerning principles and ideology, representing them in debates and developing them as well.

Society is reacting more and more actively and with more initiative to the growing difficulties and challenges of the era. Increasingly effective forms of adaptation to the present, more difficult situation have developed and are developing. We intend to strengthen appropriate processes by engaging in and supporting these forms also in the ideological area.

Ideological Struggle for Peace

We must start out primarily from the international conditions that decisively determine our country's position, too. In the most important areas the situation has become more difficult and has deteriorated in recent years: the cause of detente has become endangered; the arms race, which is forced also upon the Soviet Union and the socialist alliance system by aggressive imperialist circles, is continuing at an increasing pace; and leading influential U.S. politicians are bent on making their allies accept the prospect of a limited European nuclear war, in contrast to our position, which holds that there is no acceptable and rational alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence.

Nothing is better proof of the fact that, by so doing, the United States has incurred the wrath of hundreds of millions of people -- including millions in the United States as well -- than the tactics with which imperialist propaganda tries to act against the Western peace movements. It proclaims that they could only be taken "seriously" if similar movements came about in the socialist countries as well.

Of course the population of the socialist countries also expresses its desire for peace and hatred of nuclear and other destructive weapons, but it is not possible and practical to create the counterpart of the Western peace movement here, because nobody in the socialist countries has shares in the war industry and there is not a single group, stratum, or responsible statesman with an interest in armament.

The propaganda of extremist imperialist circles would like to have one believe that, through external political and economic pressure and through internal opposition and hostile forces, socialism can be summarily split up and wiped out. Of course we are also aware of the fact that there are also sober-minded middle-class politicians, social democratic, and other progressive statesmen in the advanced capitalist countries who are in opposition to this trend on a great many issues.

The 20th CPSU Congress proclaimed that a world war is not inevitable. In the quarter-century that has passed since then the two systems have made only the first -- and not through our fault that they are only the first -- steps on the path of peaceful coexistence. However, it has been proven that, with this, a new phase has begun not only in the history of human progress, but in the history of mankind as well.

It would be worth thoroughly examining -- and this would be an important ideological task -- what peaceful coexistence -- this oft-repeated concept, Lenin's brilliant idea -- actually means. Some people regarded it as a mere slogan, a momentary concession and tactical time-gaining maneuver of backward Soviet Russia, weakened by interventions and the civil war. In fact there has been much more at issue from the beginning: a new revolutionary system calling upon its principal enemy to cooperate, instead of taking part in an armed confrontation, to do what is possible, competing to provide more appealing ideas and ideals and work more successfully in the interests of the people, the masses, the peoples and the nations.

While we have overcome the illusion that socialism is able to outpace its partner in a short time competition once and for all, we are aware of the fact, too, that peaceful coexistence and cooperation will remain a valid historical program as long as there are social systems antagonistically confronting one another. In the context of the present situation this means that we are interested in overcoming -- not in intensifying -- the present world economic crisis.

Whether it will be possible to safeguard this cooperation for the good of mankind as a whole depends on ideological factors as well. For instance, it depends on how far it will be possible to isolate virulent anticommunism and force it to retreat, and also on the extent to which we can strengthen our cooperation with those trends which, realizing the dangerous nature of the situation, are seeking a path for normalizing and further developing relations.

Therefore, in addition to preserving the defense capacity of socialism and mobilizing the reserves of the socialist economy and the ideological struggle, repulsing the slander campaign against socialism, realistically and convincingly presenting the real objectives, achievements, path of development and future of socialism, and a faithful disclosure of its actual problems -- including their self-critical analysis, without which our position would be unauthentic -- constitute a vital issue today.

In the spirit of the political realism we have been practicing, a new quality must be achieved as regards analyzing the social and economic processes that are taking place in the advanced capitalist countries. Fortunately we have shed the habit of predicting the immediate and final collapse of capitalism from time to time, but we cannot be satisfied with the depth of the analysis of real critical processes. We must realize at the same time that the present world economic recession not only affects individual national economies, but also constitutes a new degree of the general crisis of the capitalist system, a grave structural crisis of modern capitalism.

The Genuine Interests of the Nation

The national issue vividly occupies our intellectual life today. The great social changes of the past decades have changed the nature of the nation as well, having turned the working classes into the determining force of the nation. Instead of classes in opposition to one another, we have in this country classes and strata that are cooperating with one another and striving increasingly to build socialism.

We disagree with those who are concerned that the faith and future of the nation may be jeopardized by a so-called economy-centric policy. We disagree entirely with putting the economy and culture and the economy and national sentiment at odds with one another; we do not believe in a cultural and moral ascendency of the nation that does not rest on firm economic foundations. What we also realize is that we must pay separate attention to the state of the awareness of the nation.

It has been proven that actual and imaginary interests can nurture national antagonisms and nationalism during socialism. It has also emerged that the principles of the Leninist nationality policy do not automatically prevail in the countries that have embarked on the path of socialism.

Observing and realizing all this, we can state that, relying on our most positive national and internationalist traditions, we have been striving to develop, enrich, and strengthen the awareness of our nation -- one of the most important ideological cohesive forces of socialist Hungary -- during past quarter-century. The development of this period has made material advancement of the country's people economically possible, as was the ardent wish of every Hungarian patriot who wanted to act at any time in the interests of the people. More and more people were able to take advantage of the opportunity to learn, educate themselves, and arrange their lives sensibly under improving conditions. Accordingly, we have professed and still profess that the party and the socialist state have implemented and still implement a national program and represent the true interests of the nation.

The national awareness of our people is nurtured not only by the past, but, ever more strongly, by the present as well. Today our national self-esteem stems also from the fact that we have succeeded in building a society that is more free and democratic than any previous one and that we have created an economy of which even our enemies are obliged to admit that it has successfully passed its test. With our socialist development we have joined the great currents of universal progress. Throughout its entire history there has never been such an interest in our country as there is in the results and experiences of socialist Hungary.

Examining the history of the peoples of the Danube basin, some people enumerate the grievances of the past and seek details about who has committed greater inhuman acts to the detriment of another. Such phenomena often constitute a response to the nationalism of others. Our position is that one cannot respond to nationalism, chauvinism, and national hatred with nationalism, chauvinism, and national hatred. We are convinced that being unscientific and unhistoric and embracing a cult of various anachronisms cannot serve national awareness either in our country or in any other country and, therefore, we oppose any such attempt.

We regard the nationalities in Hungary and the Hungarian nationalities in our neighboring countries as communities that can play the role of a bridge between individual countries in many respects, but above all culturally -- a stimulating role. In our view economic, political, and cultural cooperation with the neighboring socialist countries contributes to the solution of the nationality issue.

It is in this spirit that we appeal to all forces that have drawn from history the lesson that these peoples must not only live together, but must also work together, to work together to enable this region of Europe to make up for its backwardness of the past and serve as an example for the fraternity of peoples.

On the Path of Marxist Hegemony

For a long time the realization that Marxism does not have a monopoly in our country has been a principle of our party's ideological work; our direct goal is to develop the hegemony of Marxism. We acknowledge that our society is ideologically not homogeneous, that, along with a determining role of Marxist ideology, there is an ideological diversity in our country.

Recently one has been able to encounter endeavors whose representatives would like nothing better than to halt the hegemony of Marxism. It is unnecessary to become involved in long polemics with these ideas. How can one imagine a socialist society without a hegemonic ideology that is consistent with the endeavors and science of socialism? The idea of socialism was engendered by the ideology of the party of the workers class, which has pursued the goal of radically transforming the old society, radically changing conditions of power and ownership, and liquidating their conceptual foundation.

We also know that Marxist ideology is struggling with a number of unanswered questions or questions not answered precisely enough. A higher level of socialist development itself demands -- as indeed the present international situation does -- that we should be equal to the new tasks and new requirements theoretically as well.

We cannot, however, exaggerate the requirements of the creative application and development of Marxism to the point where as long as Marxism with its scientifically consistent truths is unable to answer new questions, one can neither defend, nor disseminate it -- one has, as it were, to suspend it. This is an absurd conclusion: How could theory be developed and applied if it did not have valid teachings that are to be defended and disseminated, as if everything would have become uncertain and doubtful?

Our premise is that there is no "perfect," complete, and faultless Marxism; there cannot be and there never will be. Those who expect Marxism to solve every question have not understood what Marxism is; they themselves are not rid of a dogmatic way of thinking, no matter how much they speak of modernization and progressiveness. It is obvious that with the advancement of society, ideology, too, must develop. In this way one can best avoid the pitfalls and the dangers accompanying spontaneous or pragmatic steps.

This question may arise: Amid the trying circumstances of the present, when daily problems virtually overwhelm us sometimes, can we responsibly undertake to make up for the backlog? I think that this is not the way to put the question, but the other way around: Amid a deluge of such complex and compound questions, questions that are so difficult to work out, can we afford to relinquish the help of regenerating theory? Are we not prompted precisely by the pressure of circumstances to make our activity more conscious and become more far-seeing instead of adapting to those circumstances on a day-to-day basis -- that is, to accelerate the creative development of our ideology? I think that the answer must be an unequivocally affirmative one.

The last 25 year have provided quite enough proof for the fact that we realize that lasting and truly ideological results can only be attained in debates with the positions of partners with different outlooks, and through ideological means and conviction in the ideological area.

That is how we interpret the tasks of the present as well: We do not want more administrative intervention, but a more effective, prompt, and extensive conduct of the Marxists.

In the Spirit of Our Policy of Alliance

We continue to abide by our policy of alliance as well, by the fact that, irrespective of world outlook, we want to cooperate with everyone who does not oppose the socialist system and recognizes its constitutional order and contributes to building a socialist society with his work, even if he professes a different opinion on a whole range of questions.

This is borne out by the normal and correct relationship we have developed with the churches and believers; this is proven by the relations we have developed and fostered with strata brought up on progressive, but not socialist-minded patriotic traditions or the values of middle-class democracy; and this is reflected in our cooperation with experts committed to their vocations, with whose apolitical attitude we are at issue.

We do not in the least intend to overburden this genuine and actual terrain of the policy of alliance with artificial political campaigns. It is an absolute mistake to think that our relationship to marginal extremist and oppositional groups is an issue of the policy of alliance.

We gladly welcome everyone who truly breaks loose from oppositional groups. As before, we are prepared now, too, to turn a new leaf for anyone who wants to participate in national consensus: However, no one should expect us to treat as allies those who, counting on our situation to deteriorate, strive to assail our achievements and disregard our laws.

Those who would distort the well-known slogan "Those who are not against us are with us" by making it "Those who are aginst us are also with us" would commit a disservice to the policy of alliance.

The ideological attitude we are displaying toward our allies is based on service to the common cause and mutual trust, and that is how we intend to continue to proceed. Under present conditions, we intend to liven up and intensify the dialogue, which we do not imagine to be one-way even today, even more vigorously and along even broader lines. We can in the future, as before, only profit from the debate. We can derive the impetus for ideas, new approaches, and new ways of raising questions from it. Not least, the openness and enrichment of Marxism depend on the extent to which it is confronted with other systems of ideas. Its ability to provide answers to the currents of ideas manifest in the world today greatly depends on its pursuit of a dialogue with all those willing to have one. This applies to domestic intellectual life, but it also applies to all intellectual movements in the world.

Very positive new examples could be cited for this kind of common thinking, for example, from Hungarian scientific life, where, in greatly ideological scientific branches, it is not only Marxists who are active, contributing extremely valuable insights into updating our collective outlook. We regard a continuation of these processes as a fundamental requirement.

Our society is a society of work in which respect can be based only on creative work, ambition to create, honest behavior, and service to the community. In the endeavor to not permit a disintegration of this fundamental asset, we are the allies of those who respect and seek disciplined, sensible, and productive work and who themselves work according to their ability, but who, at the same time, demand the attention, openness, and legality due the working man and condemn a mechanical and inhuman attitude, the pursuit of advantage, the abuse of power, and duplicity.

The values of a society-building socialism must be rooted in habits and everyday behavior as well. People acquired bad reflexes in class societies: violence, oppression, selfishness, the humiliation and disdain of others, the hatred of strangers, and so forth. Others are servile self-abasement, the resignation of poor people to their fate, and the arrogance and conceit of those in power. However, mankind has other customs that are no less ancestral: reflexes indicative of cooperation, adaptation to one another and community life, as well as fairness, honesty, patriotism, the love of one's family, friendship, readiness to help, understanding for others, attentiveness, and respectfulness. One can also list here the aspiration for culture and a broad horizon and respect for work -- all elements that must be integrally fitted into the system of values of a socialist society. We must also rely more on the older values that have been adopted, developed, and perpetuated by the workers movement, values like participation in actively shaping and enriching communities, respect for creative work, responsibility for the community, the "protection" of the community for the individual, liquidation of all forms of inequality with respect to the social origin of people and solidarity.

These values have taken deep root in our general way of thinking and have an immense following, yet they frequently manifest themselves only sheepishly because they are not sufficiently encouraged.

CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS FROM TALKS IN USSR

LD191152 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 18 (MTI) -- A delegation headed by Hungarian Minister of Culture and Public Education Bela Kopeczi visited the Soviet Union January 13-18 to discuss actual issues in the bilateral cultural and educational cooperation.

In Moscow Bela Kopeczi met Petr Demichev, alternate member of the CPSU Political Committee and minister of culture, and Mikhail Zimyatin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Bela Kopeczi also met Vyacheslav Yelyutin, minister of higher and secondary education as well as Mikhail Prokofyev, minister of public education, Filipp Yermash, chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography, and Academician Petr Fedoseyev, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Bela Kopeczi visited Kiev and held talks with Sergey Bezklubenko, minister of culture of the Ukraine.

Bela Kopeczi and his party returned to Budapest on Tuesday.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TU COMMITTEE MEETING 19 JAN

LD192240 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 19 Jan -- The Committee for Trade Unions at the Council of Ministers met today for the first time after nearly a year's break, to assess the to-date process of the formation of new trade unions and the tasks of the state and economic administration in cooperation with the unions on a partnerly footing. The meeting was chaired by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The committee found the slow but gradually intensifying process of the formation of the trade unions a natural phenomenon and assessed it positively. Although new organizations operate, for the time being, at factory level, it is necessary to ensure their presence and active participation in the most important decision-making concerning factory crews and the society in general, in the [word indistinct] of the country's socio-economic policy both on the national scale and in individual enterprises. Hence, the committee found it purposeful to include consultations with trade unions in the process of preparing governmental documents concerning the wage, price and welfare policies, as well as other issues of importance for the working people.

Taking the floor at the end of the meeting, M.F. Rakowski stressed that for the defence of vital interests of millions of the working people, the existence of self-governed trade unions independent of economic and state administration is indispensable. Awaiting the new trade unions is the urgent task of defining the attitude of the working people to decisions and mechanisms linked up with the movement of prices.

Rakowski Gives Closing Speech

LD192110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1607 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the 19 January Council of Ministers' Trade Union Committee meeting in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, we are approaching the conclusion of our deliberations. Please allow me to take the floor to sum up our discussion and to make a few comments which seem most pertinent to the further process of the creation, development, and strengthening of the new trade union movement. In order to defend the vital current and long-term interests of the working class, of the millions of people who constitute the working class, the existence of self-governing trade unions, independent of the state and economic administration, is essential. This cannot be subject to any doubt. The new trade unions' definition of the attitude of the working people vis-a-vis the decisions and mechanisms linked with the movement of prices is urgently awaited. They should pass their opinions on the matters of changes in wages and on reform of the wages system itself, as well as define their attitude to the way in which welfare payments are distributed.

Nobody and nothing can substitute for trade unions in such duties. Until the trade unions are fully active everywhere and have their programs drawn up according to the desires of the workers, it will be difficult for the government to obtain an opinion on many questions of key importance to the working people, which influence the living conditions of each family. In the current difficult economic situation there is little to be shared. Such sharing should be carried out justly, and even wiser joint deliberations should be made on the ways to increase amounts of goods available for distribution.

The wide-ranging and influential trade unions must also constitute one of the main pillars of socialist democracy and should be the guarantor of the correct unification of the interests of the working people, with long-term social and economic goals formulated by the party in cooperation with allied parties and with legislative and executive authorities.

We expect from the revived trade union movement actions that are enlivened by the spirit of constructive partnership. There is not, and cannot be any going back to placing the trade unions within the socialist system as a confrontation force geared to clashes and to weakening the state. The place and the role of the trade unions in the socialist system are defined precisely and clearly by the trade union law passed by the Sejm on 8 October last year. There is no need to repeat what is contained in the aforementioned law.

The next stage, which is still in progress, became the registration in courts of factory union organizations. By today the courts have registered some 4,000 factory organizations. Founding groups exist in 20,000 work establishments and institutions. It is estimated that the new unions now constitute some 10 percent of people employed in the socialized economy.

In many work establishments the index is much higher. Though an appreciable influx of new members has been noted since 1 January of this year, it is obvious that the process of setting up the union movement is and will remain slow. Although we consider that factory union organizers should rally the majority of employees in their ranks as soon as possible, and, through their numbers and the moral-political position give them an opportunity to implement effectively their statutory rights and duties, this systematic, but still slow, growth of the number of factory organizations and their size do not evoke in us any particular impatience or disquiet.

Taking into consideration all the circumstances affecting our country during the past 3 years, we hold the view that the start of the new trade unions should be regarded as successful. We realize that the organizers of the union cells have to surmount numerous barriers before they reach the work forces. It is obvious to anyone with open eyes that the new unions are being formed in a sharp political struggle. It is also being waged in many work establishments. The conscious enemies of the new unions try to prevent the setting up of a new, truly unionist movement, often applying pressure of various means against its organisers. Conspiracy of silence, social ostracism, blackmail, and physical force are used. Those trade unionists who do not let themselves be intimidated deserve recognition and great respect.

The activities of the organisers of the new union movement is not the only barrier which they have to surmount. [sentence as heard] In fact, among workers there are people who -- they say -- were disappointed by the CRZZ [Trade Union Central Council] and later, in a different way, by Solidarity, and who now say that they will not join any trade union. These Solidarity members constitute a group that is not small. They assess the policy of the leadership of that union and its advisers as adventurous; they condemn the strike madness, the trend for confrontation. However, the majority of them regard these reflections, these considerations as their private property. If they refer to them at all it is only among their closest friends. Publicly, in a larger group, they do not reveal their thoughts or the conclusions at which they have arrived, because they think that it would be petty minded or disloyal, that it would be tantamount to a loss of face. There are others who have reached the conclusion that for the time being one ought to adopt a wait-and-see stance. Let the new unions show what they can do. Finally, we come across the irreconcilable. These are people who reject any criticism of the Solidarity leaders, their activities, and at the instigation of many advisers, they can discern nothing wrong.

For them, the only reason has been the reason of Solidarity; all others are not important, and only serve to slander the union. These are intricate issues that must not be passed indifferently or treated lightly. The thousands of organizers of the new trade union movement must get through to everyone -- to those who are undecided, to those who do not want to lose face, and to those, particularly workers, who even today are under the influence of the opponents of socialism.

The qualitative and quantitive growth of the new trade union movement demands that the field be cleared of all ambiguity, suspicion, misunderstanding, and prejudice. This is a difficult and necessary task, but also a noble one, because it concerns winning the working people over to support objectives which cannot be alien to them. On initiating a discussion in February 1982 on the future form of the trade union movement in socialist Poland, the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs did not evade anything. Following this example, we have talked openly today about positive and negative phenomena which occur in the process of the reemerging trade union movement.

Being guided by these principles, I would like to present to the committee the text of a letter addressed to me by citizen Tadeusz Lewanski, former chairman of the enterprise Solidarity commission and later chairman of NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions] Solidarity in Slupsk Voivodship. Citizen Tadeusz Lewanski is currently a member of the Social Consultative Commission established by the Council of State to give advice to union organizations now being formed. Here is what he writes in his letter. The letter is extensive, but allow me to quote it almost in full. I am incapable of writing in an optimistic manner; there is too much bitterness in my heart, and there are too many unfulfilled hopes. I am thinking of the memorable August 1980, and the period immediately after that -- great uncertainty about tomorrow, concern about the fate of the family and the fate of the country, then the signing of accords and tremendous relief that tomorrow would be good and just. While on the strike committee, I realized that I was actively participating in great events. The history of our country has not often looked as positive as it did then -- after that August. Millions of hearts hoped for a better and more safe tomorrow.

The memorable slogan of that August, "Socialism yes, deformations no" was our workers slogan. Hence, Mr Premier, I am dejected by views which appear in the mass media totally condemning Solidarity. We are being told that we were an antisocialist, and almost anti-Polish, monster. But that is not true, or at least is not the full truth. You know this, and you also know the fact that history should be true and objective. My letter to you is a request to present our August in a true way. The truth in general is as follows: We Solidarity members and the Government of the Polish Peoples Republic were both swindled. The August slogan "Socialism yes, deformations no" was used as a smokescreen for the true objective of a bunch of political madmen.

The public treated the agreements that were signed as the herald both of a coming renewal and of constructive activities for the common good. Unfortunately, however, slick manipulators had no intention of treating the agreements in this fashion. For them this was merely a stage on the way to further activities. Exploiting the social despondency caused by the economic and social policy of the Gierek clique, they were able -- unfortunately -- to use adroit manipulation of slogans and promises and drag the unions into the dangerous strike carousel. Identifying their own goals with the aspirations of the union, with the passage of time they deftly placed the signatories of the August agreements on opposite sides of a barricade they themselves had raised. Their political goals were clear: By bandying about, right and left, slogans on the need to defend the union, they encoded in the public consciousness the universal desire for confrontation, something which was so necessary to them. An atmosphere that was continually heated up worked in favor of every call for reason being deemed anti-Solidarity. Exploiting the near boundless trust of the union members, Solidarity was cleverly manipulated into a political struggle.

Pressure was applied wherever the insinuations of the advisors failed, and thus, after a certain time, evolution occurred. Whoever did not submit to the pressure had to go, and the remaining rationalists were transformed into radicals. The end justified the means. The specter of civil and even European war did nothing to halt the group that wanted power. After all, Solidarity was not a (?call) for struggle at all, but a weapon and means of obtaining what a group of leaders desired for itself, writes citizen Lewanski.

Thus, Mr Premier, we were all taken in by the slogan 'Socialism yes, deformations no" -- both the government and the union members. That is why I think one has to say publically that Solidarity cannot be equated with a group of politicos. As a member of the former Solidarity, I -- like millions of citizens -- feel myself degraded when I hear voices stating that the union with which I was linked with all my heart was bad. That is not true. It let itself be manipulated -- o.k., agreed -- but its fundamental majority was never hostile. I also think that the pseudoadvisors caused us to lose something over and above Solidarity. We lost the historic opportunity to harness that great post-August enthusiasm and will to act in a general, unified way to construct a better tomorrow.

Mr Premier, I write what I think, and I am convinced that millions of Poles think the same way. You would be convinced of this if you made this letter public, as one point of view among others. The social resonance will convince you that I am not alone in my convictions. Yours respectfully.

Well, I am convinced that the members of the committee share my view that one should not dispose of the views contained in citizen Lewanski's letter by passing them over in silence or indifference. Even if we consider them polemical, the man deserves an honest reply -- and he is surely not the only one. What, primarily, requires explanation is the assessment of the motives that led millions of working people to swell the ranks of Solidarity. The government assessment does not differ from the one presented by citizen Lewanski in his letter. Over the whole of 1981, representatives of the PZPR leadership and the government unambiguously stated on many occasions that the working class protest in July and August was profoundly justified.

This assessment remains in force. Though the strikes at that time were also not favorable for our economy and, therefore, for all of us, we recognize that they were unavoidable. They arose on a wave of exceptionally wide worker protest. The country's political and state leadership treated Solidarity as a workers' and socialist union -- a socialist one because the correct slogan came from all sides: Yes to socialism, no to distortions. After all, it was neither an accident nor a tactical step when the party recognized that its members also belong in the new trade union. Members of the Central Committee were also in it. That slogan, however, soon disappeared from the field of vision of the leaders of the union. One can say that it was replaced by another: Yes to Solidarity, no to socialism.

Of course, this was a Solidarity that they understood as a destructive force, aimed at right-wing politicians taking over power in the near or more distant future. The union's extremist leaders and their advisers, seasoned political gamesmen, implemented this slogan in their everyday activity. It must be said openly that near the end of 1981, practically speaking, this was being done not only by the national leadership but by no small number of regional and local leaderships. This is the truth, and nobody will erase it either from memory or from official and unofficial documents, papers, and pamphlets produced by Solidarity propagandists. If anyone doesn't believe it, let him look at them.

I also recall that in the program approved at the First Solidarity Congress it was forgotten to write in the word socialism.

In those difficult months, which were full of tensions -- strikes organized by the Solidarity aktiv, strikes destroying the economy; export blockades, which many people have already forgotten; and occupation of the Warsaw traffic circle -- not for one moment did we stop making a clear distinction between the extremists in Solidarity and the worker masses. This distinction is still in force.

Citizen Lewanski -- and not only he -- takes critical articles and programs about the policy of the union's extremist leaders and their right-wing advisers as an all-out condemnation of all Solidarity members. That is a mistaken and one-sided interpretation. In the heat of political struggle, one cannot [as heard] expect simplifications of one kind or another to appear, but they should not be regarded as an expression of our attitude to Polish workers, to the millions of working people who have linked their fate with socialism. It must, however, be recalled at the same time that that name has been appropriated by the opponents of socialism in Poland and abroad and that they use it in antisocialist and frequently openly anti-Polish activity. That, too, is part of the truth.

We are being persuaded, citizen Lewanski writes, that we were an antisocialist and practically anti-Polish monster. That is not true, or at least not the full truth. End of quotation. [as received -- no beginning of quotation notation heard] Permit me to have your attention for a moment with that definition: not the whole truth. In consistently drawing a dividing line between the extremists and the worker masses, we renewed the appeals for the mass membership to separate itself from the activities of the extremists. This was in the interests not only of the trade union movement but of the whole nation. And it would also have been an important contribution to the successful implementation of socialist renewal.

In his first speech at the Sejm session on 12 February 1981, the newly-appointed premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said: Evil, Politically hostile forces are expanding their activity and striking at socialism, our alliance, and economic stability. There are numerous attempts to penetrate and abuse some social organizations, particularly some of the Solidarity links, in order to direct them onto the wrong tracks. The working people, millions of whom are in the new unions for purely trade union and social aspirations, should not agree to this. They should be repelled and divorce themselves from political schemers and not yield to extremist pressures.

A few months later, at the conference in Katowice on 29 June 1981, the premier said: We express profound concern that these KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation of Independent Poland] forces and the whole adventurist extremist faction must not be allowed to permanently adhere to the mass movement of Solidarity. Their slogans and programs, which are openly antisocialist, anti-Soviet and antistate, place all honest people in Solidarity in an ambiguous situation. Solidarity members do not go along with these forces and factors. It is absolutely essential that separation and condemnation and definition of one's place occurs.

Warnings and appeals formulated in this spirit gained in force in the second half of 1981. They were uttered by members of the party and state leadership. They were also formulated by the PZPR Central Committee, the Central Committee elected at the ninth extraordinary congress, at its plenary sessions. I also wish to recall that in his speech delivered on 13 December 1981, the premier, speaking as the leader of the Military Council of National Salvation, appealed to the healthy, mainly working class, stream in Solidarity, which, and I quote, by its own forces and in its own interest will move the prophets of confrontation and counterrevolution away from itself. This has not occurred -- either before December or after. This is also part of the historic truth about Solidarity. I think that honest members and former activists of the former trade union who are linked with socialist Poland should at least answer this question for themselves:

Why was it possible for the extremists to manipulate the union into a hopeless political struggle with the people's power and into paralyzing the state economy? Of course, the point is not to lament and walk around with our heads down, but to draw the most reasonable conclusions not just from the past, but, above all, for the future. The future also means a great and influential trade union movement. Its enormous tasks in the sphere of socioeconomic life should become a platform linking various streams and tendencies that exist in the working class today. There should be a worthy place in the renewing trade union movement for everyone who desires Poland's successful development and the strengthening of the socialist social relations, for everyone who wishes to cooperate in the creation of social conditions that will successfully prevent deformity in the country's socioeconomic development.

Meeting on such a platform excludes divisions of working people in the first and second categories. If here and there such divisions are applied, which is understandable and a part of human nature since the period behind us was full of emotions and violent demonstrations of feelings and explosions of aggression, then it is necessary to resolutely depart from such divisions.

In the conclusion of his letter citizen Lewanski has voiced the view that through the pseudoadvisers we have lost something more than just Solidarity. We have lost the historical chance for this great post-August enthusiasm and the will to act, to be exploited in a universal joint action to build a better tomorrow. Leaving aside the argument of whether or not it was only through the pseudoadvisers,I do not share the author's pessimism. Truly, the post-August creative enthusiasm was in fact short-lived.

And now to work! said Lech Walesa after the signing of the Gdansk agreement, and a few weeks later the organising of strikes began. This, too, is a part of the historical truth about Solidarity. Building a better tomorrow is not a lost cause today. The reverse is true: It had been lost in the year 1981, when the extremists were destroying the foundations of national existence with impunity. In my opinion — and I imagine not only in mine -- provided we can rise above emotions and look realistically on the conditions in which we live and the national targets at which we must aim because Poland demands it, its future, a better tomorrow, will become a fact.

Thank you. This ends our deliberations.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES SZCZECIN PZPR MEETING

LD192222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] A voivodship committee report-back and programmatic conference was held in Szczecin today. At the end of the meeting, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, took the floor. Among other things he said:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] We frequently ask ourselves what our party is like today? What strength and ability does it have to act? Its enemies announced earlier that our party had disintegrated, that it did not represent any force. They were wrong then and are even more wrong today. They themselves admit they are losing the battle.

They have lost against our party, because in Poland there is no political force outside our party which could determine the political objectives of the state or which could effectively influence the directions of its actions, including those of its organs. There is no force that could lead the alliance of the socialist forces in the reforms of the state, other than our party. It is because of such a situation that the enemies of socialism unleashed such a merciless attack against the party and the program adopted by our ninth congress.

They wanted to eliminate us, but to eliminate us is not that simple. We have not allowed ourselves to be eliminated and the ninth congress program was and remains topical. It serves the revival of our party, the revival of the people's state character.

No one can put forward another program in Poland. Calls for public demonstrations and strikes is not a program for emergence from crisis, but destructive activity calculated to deepen the crisis, to worsen living conditions, leading to an explosion of anger. There is no doubt that a turning point in the opposition to growing anarchy was the introduction of martial law. We rightly say that martial law prevented civil war. The party of today has overcome struggle, and has at its disposal means of action and political influence. It has been purged of weak and doubting people, and has gained experience in political struggle. Thus it now has what was lacking when it had to stand up to hostile activity during the early period of the crisis.

Personally, I have no doubt that our party's ability to act has been enhanced and that party unity has been consolidated. This is an important trump card. Does this mean that we can be satisfied with the present state of our party's activity? Obviously to think like this would be wrong. There is still much to be done to enable our entire party to act with all its forces successfully and to increase its sphere of influence. I think that the good progress of the report-back campaign -- and that is how we assess the campaigns on a national scale -- should contribute toward the activisation of all party links in the greater definition of the tasks facing us all.

On behalf of the party leadership I state that the Szczecin party organization, its civilian, military, and militia organizations, gloriously passed that most difficult period. Relatively quickly, you have overcome divergences which occurred in your organizations at the initial stages of the crisis and you have brought about the unity of party forces. With stubborness and determination you struggled with the enemy of socialism, thus preventing implementation of his various plans. It will suffice to recall political campaigns conducted by your party organization during 1982 which were calculated to paralyze hostile activity. At the same time the party organization and party members in administration stubbornly worked to improve the state of the economy of the voivodship, the city, and parishes; to restore trust in the party. You have achieved in this field a decisive, but still not complete, success. I think the inhabitants of Szczecin appreciate this, and this appreciation will become even more general. [end recording]

KALKUS INTERVIEWED ON PARTY WORK, PROBLEMS

AU191531 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 14-16 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member and worker in the Cegielski Engineering plant, by Antoni Olczak and Przemyslaw Rejer: "Our Party Must Be Sure of Itself"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would you please say a few words about the Politburo? What was your first impression? How do you view your role in the Politburo? Has your Politburo membership changed anything?

[Answer] It is not for me to make any comparisons because I do not know what the Politburo was like in the beginning. I make no appraisals because I know nothing. Could my Politburo membership have changed anything? It could have, but it was not bound to, because there were workers in the Politburo before me. The pattern of the Politburo has been the same since the ninth party congress: There are four workers in it. It is to the merit of the Central Committee and the top leadership that, despite the Politburo rotation and despite the hard times of martial law, the number of workers in the Politburo has not been reduced in favor of economic, military, and other functionaries.

Now about my joining the Politburo. At first I watched the proceedings, what subjects were discussed, and how speeches were made. I was learning. At my third Politburo session I took the floor and spoke on agriculture. This could have caused amazement. I noticed that some comrades seemed surprised that the Cegielski worker's speech should deal with agriculture, but when I finished speaking no one remained surprised.

[Question] There are comrades who think that the only function that the worker members of the Politburo fulfill is to transmit the prevailing grassroots views in enterprises.

[Answer] Although I cannot do everything, I do more than just transmit views. I have to formulate my own views and share in decisionmaking. This is no doubt clear to those who know what the Politburo does. I have to tell you, though, that I do not speak like an automaton and do not voice my views on every issue. Other Politburo members behave likewise. However, our views -- the workers' views -- are always supported by examples from the talks we have with our comrades at work. In addition, we voice our views with determination, especially when workers' problems touching on production and living conditions are at stake. It is these problems that we know best. When we speak of them the general always pays particular attention to our views.

[Question] You have been a Politburo member for about 6 months now. Have any of your fellow worker members of the Politburo ever had different views?

[Answer] No worker member has ever asserted that another member was wrong. We make differing statements, but they do not clash. It happens that our views differ, but they all seek the same goal.

[Question] The next few questions that we want to put to you concern the future of the party and the country. We know the prospects outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress and what the authors of the economic reform have promised our people. Please tell us how you personally view the safeguards to ensure that all those great plans are implemented.

[Answer] Please recall, if you are old enough, the postwar period -- the great enthusiasm of those days and the fact that we simple people achieved almost everything with our bare hands. Now that we possess such a great industrial potential and have so many educated men and women should we not be able to achieve anything? Of course we should, but we must give more than we take. We must not live above our means. If we do not, then our vision of the future will become completely plausible and draw quite near. Let me tell you that after 1956 we became aware within a few months that something was changing and after 1970 we became aware of changes even sooner. The Eighth PZPR Congress also soured our hopes for a still shorter period of time. At the same time, you should bear in mind that the difference today is that, no matter what anyone may say, we have been marching along the path of democracy all the time since August 1980. We have been steadily forging ahead along the lines of economic, political, and internal party democracy. This is a slow process, but it is a process that is still continuing.

[Question] The easiest thing to understand is that progress in the economy is slow. However, what is it that is hindering political changes? Why are you saying that internal party democracy is still slow in developing?

[Answer] There is one fundamental reason for this: Between August 1980 and the Ninth PZPR Congress there were too many cases in which good and honest party aktivs were eliminated from party life. Personal settling of accounts was instrumental in many such cases, and this harmed the party. In addition, large-scale cadre changes -- from primary organizations through the Central Committee -- took place in the party. The upshot of this is that the new party members lack the necessary experience and are getting it the hard way under exceptionally difficult conditions.

[Question] Do you think that the rotation of cadres has not benefited the party?

[Answer] Yes, I do. The rotation has not benefited us; it has weakened the party internally. Was rotation necessary? It was. You will wonder how it is possible that rotation was a bad thing and yet necessary. Well, it was necessary to remove what was bad from the party and not to subscribe to the blind belief that when a combine drives across the field it cuts everything to the same length. The party needed rotation, but a thoroughly considered rotation. The problem of rotation is gradually beginning to dwindle. The new aktivs are acquiring more experience and are becoming the guarantee that a return to the old methods of activity is impossible. Simply stated, the general's words that we need the same party, but not just the same one, are coming true.

[Question] If, as you say, some party members were victims of intrigues and some went away away because they had lost faith, then the party will soon be faced with the question of whether to readmit such members into the party.

[Answer] Following that period of anarchy and disarray, party organizations are at last beginning to believe in themselves. Today party members continue to tell me that during that period they were afraid to call a party meeting, and that is why many members left the party. Now such members come to party meetings and ask whether they might witness the proceedings. Do we want such members? Yes, we do, but if someone thinks we will readmit all of them he is wrong. We must carefully consider who broke down psychologically and who left the party on purpose. We must not be a party that is not sure of itself.

[Question] This issue is indirectly related to the issue of the party's numerical strength.

[Answer] There were many unfortunate measures, one of them an artificial growth of the party. Today no one wants to strengthen the party with such measures. Our party never has to be a numerically super party, but it will be a party that is able to effectively influence our people. I am sure our party will be a fully credible party. I realize that it will take many years for the party's authority and leading role to consolidate, but if we use the right methods they will consolidate effectively, though slowly. After all, we are a community with a great variety of philosophies and ideologies. All we have to do is tell the truth and convince people, without commanding them.

[Question] Whatever you may say, telling the truth alone will not help the party if the promised improvements in living standards remain a promise on paper.

[Answer] Yes, it is true that economic problems are the most potent barrier separating us from our vision of the future. But I am an optimist. More and more people believe that only the party is able to guarantee the correct development of the country and society. It is true that today the flow of workers to the party is still small, but I must say that many people have an increasing understanding for us as activists. This means that something is changing. You will see: people will believe, will see, will verify, and will come to the party. The economic reform is a guarantee that this will be so. Please, note that this reform is something genuine, which is proved by the fact that it is being attacked and changed; no one has applauded it as yet, but it is already producing the first tangible results.

[Question] When we met a week ago you said to our guest, a Hungarian journalist: "Thinking of my own youth, I can recall that young people never failed to be in the forefront of contemporary events. If anyone were to assert that we have difficulties with the young generation I can only say that this is not true." We would like to share your optimism....

[Answer] I understand your anxiety, but who is it that the party addresses its program to in the first place? To young people, because they are most affected by the results of the recent errors and because they now have to wait longer for what they would like to possess at present. We also hope that the young people will be the first to accept and implement the party program. That is why we think that we must decisively break off with the past -- with interfering in young people's affairs, with treating them like children, and with drafting and telling them that they should don their organizational uniforms and applaud the leaders. Yes, the party is changing its attitude toward the young generation. After all, today we are saying that young people should join us in our common efforts and work with us. As a party we do not want to dictate anything to young people. All we want from young people is that they be our partners because our plans for the future apply to them above all. I have a feeling that young people are becoming more and more the partners we want them to be. This is a positive sign, even though young people's expectations are beyond our capacities to meet and defy social and economic reality. But I recognize this as the privilege and characteristic of young people.

[Question] Do you think that in the vision of the future we are talking about there is room for cooperation with young people in such a way as not only to attract them to the party program, but to offer them a place within the party? Do you think the party is facing the possibility of becoming a party without young people -- that is, a party without the future?

[Answer] Are you saying that the party is getting old? I would not say so. Nor is it getting younger. But remember that the first person who believes in and joins the party will be a young person. This is why I think that the party is not threatened by the prospect of getting old. I think that it will rather become a rejuvenated party. Of course, this is possible only if our conduct is consistent and if no one tries to change the action line we have adopted.

[Question] Martial law is over, and this is a new phase for the party. What is most important in current party activities?

[Answer] The suspension of martial law is the first phase of our victory. That period did not take place outside the party. [as published] What next? Economic problems are the top issue. The coming 11th party plenum will be devoted to agriculture.

The ideological strengthening of the party is an important issue now. That is why preparations for the 12th party plenum are continuing. This plenum should indicate what state of social consciousness we have reached as far as the backing for the party program is concerned. This plenum must take a decisive stand and reaffirm the unchangeability of our Marxist-Leninist principles. A number of party members still seem to think that we are distorting these principles. Another problem is that we must gain strength as far as our cohesion and action unity are concerned.

[Question] Does what you have said mean that considerable rifts exist within the party?

[Answer] There are absolutely no rifts, although I recognize the thesis that if a healthy organism contracts even very small infections, the entire organism may become infected. That is why the differences asserting themselves on the party's periphery should be rejected and a resolute stand taken. Those who would like to deviate above the heads of all of us this way or that should be given a resolute "no". I do not know whether you will agree with me, but the party leadership must be as leftist and as Marxist as possible. I think that it is.

[Question] These are internal party matters. But how do you think our social life should be normalized?

[Answer] We must go for a rapid and determined development of trade unions. We have a good law, a favorable social climate and a promising program. The thing to do is to convince people with the help of complete democracy and an open exchange of views. It is also necessary to set up workers self-management groups in all enterprises. Such groups are an important factor in creating a climate of social agreement. When you hear the words "social agreement" people often ask: With whom? On what principles? I think there should be one answer: agreement with all those who are not against us, although they do not agree with us ideologically. It is with such people that we should create a common front for the country's better future.

One more thing. The elections to the people's councils and the Sejm are approaching. The party conference may be held this year. The 10th party congress is also in the offing. All this must include the guarantee that the party -- the same party, but not quite the same -- will be in the lead.

PZPR OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY MEMBERSHIP

AU191230 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview with Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the PZPR Central Committee Organization Department by Krystyna Kostrzewa: "High Awareness, Unity of Action"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] An accountability campaign has been going on inside the PZPR for some time. What stage has it reached?

[Answer] It is approaching its final phase. Meetings of groups, branch and primary party organizations, and factory conferences have already taken place, as well as 95 percent of the rural, municipal-rural, municipal, and district meetings. Voivodship conferences are commencing in the second half of January, for which intensive preparations are underway. These conferences will recapitulate the results of the lower-level meetings and conferences and will establish activity programs up to the end of the present term of office on the basis of the way in which the resolutions of the ninth congress and of the Central Committee plenary sessions were implemented in their respective areas.

[Question] What can one say about the state of the party during this campaign, which is important not only for its internal life? I have in mind the earlier-commenced process of weeding out uncertain and ideologically alien people from the party ranks as well as the mass phenomenon of handing in membership cards after August 1980....

[Answer] Some 779,000 members and candidate members left the PZPR during the period August 1980-December 1982. Most of these were people who got lost or were beset with troubles during this critical and exceptionally difficult period for the party, who submitted to pressure from the opponent, and who perhaps began to have doubts about the party. Certainly some of these had felt earlier that they were not sufficiently tied to the party cause and they later seized the opportunity to leave it. Some people were struck off because of a lack of activity. No obstacles were placed before anyone who wanted to leave. It is different with people who adopted alien ideologies or who blatantly violated the party statute and the ethical and moral principles which bind PZPR members. These were expelled from the party.

[Question] So how many members and candidate members are there in the PZPR at present and are people still leaving it?

[Answer] The process of weeding out uncertain and ideologically alien elements from the party must always take place. This is natural. But right now this process is tending to diminish and is indeed close to normal. Besides, more and more people are interested in joining the PZPR. For example, during a period of 11 months last year, 7,000 people were accepted as candidate members -- of these, 1,000 were accepted in November.

After what the party has recently gone through, this is significant, all the more since there is no question of any recruitment campaign. On the contrary -- obstacles are placed to joining by setting high standards. At present, there are 2,370,000 members and candidate members in the PZPR. Half of them are workers and peasants.

[Question] In the light of the current accountability campaign, what can one say about the qualitative changes in the party compared to the situation before? As a ruling party and as a party playing a leading role in the life of the country, the PZPR found itself at the brunt of an attack by the opponents of socialism. There were serious attempts to break up the party from the inside, confuse its members, deprive the party of its natural base of activity which consists of industrial plants and the working class, and the party was blamed for the spreading of unrest and social tension....

[Answer] Sharp political battles waged by the enemies of socialism were indeed directed above all at party organizations and cells, at the aktivs, and at the rank-and-file members. An atmosphere of unheard-of tension and pressure on party people and quite often of blackmail and terror was created. We were already saying that not everyone could stand this pressure, which only made the opponents all the more bold and encouraged them. The party was at the receiving end of the stormy and often quite dramatic events of 1981, as well as of numerous attempts by opponents of socialism at home and abroad last year, the year of martial law, to sow tension and social unrest. Taking all this into account, we regard the present party accountability campaign as an exceptionally important political event. So we are closely monitoring the course of the campaign, for it is the accountability campaign which is meant to tell us in what state of organizational and ideological cohesion individual organizations have lived through in this critical period, and how capable they are of continuing their great tasks in conditions which are far from normal, both economically and politically.

The way the campaign has proceeded up to now shows that considerable qualitiative changes have occurred in the party, even though there are fewer people in it. Definitely the majority of meetings and conferences are taking place in a good political atmosphere characterized by concern for matters which are most important for the country country and which concern working people. Attendance figures at most meetings and conferences have been from 70-90 percent, which cannot be said about meetings in 1981. The activity of party members has clearly increased and activity has become more unified. The nature of problems and the way they are presented at meetings and conferences, the number of speakers and their zeal -- all this is evidence that positive changes have occurred. I would say that although the party has fewer members than it had 2 or 3 years ago, it possesses a new quality compared with both the party before August 1980 and the party immediately after August but before the ninth congress.

[Question] What sort of changes in the structure of the political forces in work places and in the consciousness of the workforces can one observe in the light of the present accountability campaign in the party?

[Answer] Very big ones, I think. The situation has calmed down to a certain extent after the stormy period of the past 2 years. The present situation shows that the divisions among the workforces into party people and non-party people, which were so sharp recently, as well as the differences caused by trade union affiliations, are narrowing. More and more people understand the need to step up one's own work in order to lead the country out of the crisis and improve the standard of living, as well as the need to intensify the battle against the antisocialist forces of destruction. Instead of divisions, more and more initiatives of harmonious activity to jointly solve various problems are appearing. This is a very valuable phenomenon.

NEW OPINION SURVEY CENTER DIRECTOR INTERVIEWED

PM191241 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 16 Dec 82 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Survey Center, by Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What were the reasons for the creation of the Public Opinion Survey Center? What place does the center occupy among other establishments of this kind?

[Answer] The center is a government agency, with a nationwide range of activity. We have never had an establishment of this kind before, although the need to create one had been stressed for years. The decision to set up the center is the result of the changes that have come about and that are still taking place. So often, after August 1980, changes were made concerning the voluntaristic stand of the authority: that those in power ignore the poulation's opinions and feelings; that the authority avails itself of the luxury of ignorance. In the working people's opinion these were the causes of all our afflictions and the roots of our political and economic crises.

We want to help the government in making the right decisions, in perfecting the style and methods of the execution of power. By the terms of the Constitution the power in our socialist state is executed in the name of the workers and the farmers, that is, in accordance with their interests. The center offers one more chance for the articulation of these interests, for recognizing what the working people think, what their needs are, what their assessment of various social facts is, and so on. It is with this in mind that we might conduct our own research, pass our ideas to other establishments and coordinate the hitherto scattered findings.

[Question] In the last 2 years we have been witness to considerable socialization in the process of the execution of power. Numerous councils and committees have been created to complement the central and local organs of power. These are comprised of experts and representatives of various social groups. Consultations are carried our in large industrial establishments. Recently, the creators of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth met for talks face to face with the Government Presidium. Therefore, the participation of large masses of our citizens in formulating our government's decisions, and the availability of direct information on public feeling, are thus guaranteed.

[Answer] The considerable change in the style of the execution of power is clearly visible. People follow reports from various meetings between rank-and-file citizens with the state's administration, but it is not enough to stop at those reports. How representative are those citizens' utterances of the community as a whole, of individual specific groups, of the social strata and classes which still exist in Polish society? Recently we have been finding -- quite often -- that there are great differences among us on many questions. There are reasons stemming from the basic premises of our system and our ideology, but there are also others to which some people adhere. Do we always know what those reasons and opinion are? We want to supply the government with accurate information, to "gauge" the needs, judgments and opinions as they are, without first sifting out all the distortions.

[Question] We are forgetting the trade unions which will soon begin to function. Their function, among other things, is to represent public opinion.

[Answer] We are not forgetting them. The trade unions are not, in any case, the only organization to express the interests of the working people. Our experts from the center will be present, in person, in each and every place where public opinion is formed; not only through trade unions, but through social organizations, self-management bodies, and, of course, through opinion samplers.

As the sad experience of the past has taught us, utterances "on behalf of society as a whole" were not representative even if it was union leaders who uttered them. Our ambition is to be an accurate instrument of democracy.

[Question] You, Mr Director, have until now been employed in the Army. Was that the decisive factor in your being appointed head of the center?

[Answer] All appointments of professional soldiers to government posts are the result not of "fashion," nor yet entirely of the natural demand for trust, but above all of the necessity to stand up to the difficult situation in which, after all, we are now operating. Already the first few exchanges of our conversation indicate that to run the center which I am to create it is necessary to have special professional and political qualifications. It is not so easy to meet these requirements; for example, I am still looking for a deputy responsible for our scientific research. I would like to get him from the Army ranks, but I will not obtain permission to do this. Our Armed Forces have highly qualified cadres -- after all, continuous training is the Army's chief "production." As concerns my own person, in the past 10 years I have had a first-rate opportunity to encompass both science and practice in my work. I held the post of independent scientific research officer in the office of the national defense minister, specializing in broadly conceived sociopolitical problems. I have had good schooling in practical sociology, and I can also boast of considerable publishing output in the field of science and sociopolitical journalism (I was a member of the Polish Journalists' Association and now I belong to the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic).

There is another important thing here: There is insufficient knowledge in society about what has been happening within the Army over the past decade, and those years were indeed very significant. During that period many solutions were found to various problems of a social nature, and these can be measured in terms of organizational, cultural, and scientific developments, in the soldiers' community life, in the exercise of power by those in command. After discussion involving the entire Army several new important programmatic documents were introduced which enshrined the matter of the new quality of Army life. All the important documents -- among them especially all normative documents as well as almost every item on the agenda on the minister's collegial bodies, such as the Council for Social Welfare or the Council for Higher Military Education, were preceded by consultation conducted throughout the Army community and an opinion poll carried out by the military political academy's Institute of Social Studies. Thanks to that it was possible to prevent the emergence of such negative tendencies as were apparent outside the Army.

[Question] Do you not think that the authorities will find it difficult to find a common denominator, that is, to apply the results of the public opinion surveys when making concrete decisions? The Polish people have always held widely differing opinions. It would be simply impossible to satisfy everyone, or even a majority!

[Answer] It is by no means desirable to bring differing interests under a common denominator. People's opinions are the result of the circumstances of their existence. The differences between people -- that is, the real differences, not those occasioned by transient emotions -- are caused by their different needs and social roles. If there are extreme views occurring in our society, it must mean that we are still deeply divided as regards class and social strata, while the interests of individual professional groups remain widely divergent. This situation has been illustrated in a satirical way in a POLITYKA cartoon. The work forces of two neighboring factories are standing facing each other. One of the factories makes shoes, the other hats. There is no need to explain which group has all the workers standing barefoot, and which one has all the men bareheaded.

It is certain that the most important thing for the authorities in a socialist state is the voice of the working class, and, more specifically, the voice of the working class representing the major industries. That is why our surveys will not be based on samples selected according to the "telephone directory" method but will be addressed to a concrete group. Opinions are of a concrete nature, while mathematical averages are permissible only when we are, for instance, counting potatoes.

As I have already mentioned, we will, of course, also use the findings of other scientific institutions. We have already received such offers, for which I am very grateful. I would also like to thank all those citizens who have written to the center, at Ul Zurawia 4A, Warszawa, to let us know their views and suggestions. Or even complaints. I treat complaints as a valuable source of getting to know social problems and public attitudes. We are, needless to say, unable to tackle the particular cases mentioned in the letters. In this we cooperate with the complaints and correspondence bureau of the office of the Council of Ministers.

I would also like to add that we are obliged to make the findings of our surveys known to the public, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Government Presidium, and also -- by the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Commission -- to other organs and institutions.

[Question] What if -- to cite the frequently expressed doubt -- the authorities choose yet again to escape into the luxury of ignorance and refuse to avail themselves of your services?

[Answer] We have already got many "safety devices." The Public Opinion Survey Center is only one of many institutions guaranteeing the durability of the solutions. The mere fact of OUR EXISTENCE [two preceding words emphasized in publication] creates, as it were, a situation with no choice. And, in any case, the opinion prevails from the "top" to the "bottom" that familiarity with society's views offers a chance to those leaders who want to discharge their great public duties honestly and thoroughly. It is also a change offered to society: the opportunity to gain self-knowledge and carry out self-assessment. Recent history tells us that the opinions voiced most loudly and propagated most forcibly -- the ones that were shouted out and promoted so vigorously -- are not necessarily accepted by the public. But it is best to have that fact proved in black and white....

[Interviewer] Thank you for the conversation and let me wish you success.

OFFICIAL ON WALESA EMPLOYMENT FORMALITIES

LD201026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] DZIENNIK BALTYCKI publishes an interview with Boleslaw Napieraj, who is in charge of the assets of the former National Committee and of the Gdansk Regional Board of NSZZ Solidarity.

Apparently you have invited Lech Walesa to see you. He does not want to come and thus we have a world sensation again. What do you want from Walesa? Why is he to see you, the reporter asks.

Since the suspension of the Solidarity trade union I have been working as an employer of the full-time Solidarity employees. When the trade union law was passed and Solidarity and other trade unions ceased to exist, I was made responsible for regulating the return of the field workers and headquarters staff to normal employment. This is what I have to sort out with Mr Walesa, as with all other employees of the former union Solidarity.

Question: Precisely what are these matters?

Answer: A certificate of his employment in Solidarity, that his employment was terminated and that he has taken his holiday.

Question: But Mr Walesa is saying that he wants to work in the shipyard?

Every person, Boleslaw Napieraj answers, when taking up employment must first sort out matters relating to his former employment. He must get relevant certificates and documents and so on. Millions of people do this and I have never heard anyone refuse to deal with such normal formalities. I do not understand why Mr Walesa is avoiding me. Is he afraid?

Question: It seems that Lech Walesa told foreign journalists who are following him around that he does not recognise your office?

What do you mean he does not recognise it, Boleslaw Napieraj says. Who manages the assets of the former Solidarity National Commission and the Gdansk Regional Board? For more than a year I have been paying himover Z32,000 each month. It was from me that the Walesa family got their food coupons. After he was released from internment I gave Mr Walesa 2 months leave, as he requested, and all this time he somehow recognized me. Has he stopped recognizing me now? Apart from this, just like every civil servent, I perform my duties according to the law, irrespective of whether my office is liked or disliked by anybody. It is time for Mr Walesa to go to work, just like every other citizen, and this is what I would like to sort out with him when I meet him. He is still due 3 months' notice as the former chairman and it is my duty to give it to him, but perhaps I shall leave it and we will sort it out through mutual agreement. This is also what I would like to ask him when summoning him. Does he want to take the 3 months off or does he want to go straight to work? This must be discussed.

Did you summon him on this matter, the DZIENNIK BALTYCKI reporter asks.

Answer: That is right; on this matter as well.

Question: Walesa said that he wants to go to his old job in the shipyard. Are you going to create any difficulties for him?

No, Boleslaw Napieraj, who manages the assets of the former Solidairty National Commission and Gdansk Regional Board, says, but I must sort out the formalities connected with Mr Walesa taking a normal job, and he is making it difficult. I don't know why.

What is all the hullabaloo about then, DZIENNIK BALTYCKI asks.

Answer: I do not know and I do not understand it. But if Lech Walesa continues behaving like a spoiled film star then I do not envy his superiors in his work enterprise. But this is not my problem because as far as Mr Walesa is concerned he will be off my hands.

Walesa Pursues Reemployment

NC191415 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the dissolved Solidarity Organisation, today handed in a letter to the personnel office of the Gdansk Lenin shipyards explaining the legal basis for his request to return to work there, according to a telephone conversation between Warsaw and Mr Walesa's home in Gdansk.

Sources close to Mr Walesa said the letter was in reply to one he had received from the shipyards following his initial request to be given back his job as a shipyard electrician.

Mr Walesa was turned back at the shipyard gate on Friday.

In the letter, Mr Walesa disputed the shipyard management's right under the labor laws to ask him for a certificate from his previous workplace -- Solidarity headquarters. Since the independent trade union federation was outlawed under martial law, it has been administered by a liquidator.

Mr Walesa's letter also noted that he is still an employee of the shipyards, where he was a trade union delegate. The fact of being a delegate, he said, did not constitute a change in his professional status.

SWIRGON RESIGNS AS ZMW CHAIRMAN 19 JANUARY

LD192256 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jan -- The Presidium of the National Board of the Rural Youth Union (ZMW) which met here today granted Waldemar Swirgon's request to relieve him of that (?function) of the union's chairman because of his appointment as secretary of the PUWP Central Committee. At the same time the Presidium entrusted Stanislaw Kilianczyk, a farmer of Lesznowola, (?Warsaw) Voivodship, Presidium member of the ZMW National Board, with the duties of chairman of the ZMW National Board and recommended him as candidate for the post of ZMW National Board's chairman for approval by the nearest plenary meeting.

SOVIET GROUP ARRIVES FOR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD171634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of the Moscow CPSU City Committee headed by Leonid Borisov, secretary of the committee, has arrived in Warsaw to take part in celebrations for the anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw. The delegation has met the Secretariat of the Warsaw PZPR Municipal Committee and Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the (?Warsaw) committee. The Soviet guests were acquainted with problems of the 150,000-strong Warsaw party organizations and key social and economic issues of the city. Marian Wozniak devoted a lot of attention to the internal situation in the party. He stressed the constantly improving positive trends which are expressed in the consolidation of PZPR ranks and the growth in the strength and prestige of the basic party organizations. The Soviet delegation conveyed sincere greetings to the working class, inhabitants and party organizations of Warsaw on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the liberation.

SOVIET TROOPS ASSIST IN ARMED FORCES' TRAINING

LD182100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] In the Armed Forces a new training period has started. For airmen and engineers, gunners and scouts, rocket and tank personnel, this is another stage of military education. Combat training goes on nonstop in all military districts and armed armed services. For the infantry combat vehicles and for tanks even a wide water obstacle constitutes no obstacle. In the framework of cooperation tankmen were assisted in surmounting a deepwater obstacle by engineers from the Northern Group of Soviet Army troops. For the last few days this kind of training has been in progress in the mechanized division named after the People's Army on one of the training grounds of the Pomorze Military District.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU192049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- On January 19 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received a delegation of the House of Representatives of the United States' Congress, headed by Democrat Tom Lantos, California, that at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly visited Romania.

The members of the delegations: Republican Bill Frenzel, Minnesota; Democrat Donald Bonker, Washington; Powell Moore, assistant secretary of state for congress affairs; Annette Lantos, secretary of the delegation.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and other Romanian officials participated.

David B. Funderburk, U.S. Ambassador in Bucharest, attended.

In his own behalf and in behalf of the delegation Tom Lantos thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview and expressed satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state and at examining together new ways and means meant to lead to an amplification of the good relations between the USA and Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu cordially greeted the guests, expressing his satisfaction at meeting with the members of the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives as well as his conviction that their visit will contribute to the further promotion of the friendly collaboration between the two countries.

During the interview, reference was made to the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and the USA, which are based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, principles written down in the Romanian-American documents covenanted at top level. Likewise, emphasis was placed on both sides' wish to more intensely develop the collaboration between Romania and the USA, in the future, too, on a political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural plane, to expand the cooperation in production, to increase and diversify the commercial exchanges, to the benefit of the two peoples and countries, of the general cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations. Stress was laid on the particular role parliaments and parliamentarians in two countries play in the amplification and deepening of the bilateral collaboration, in the consolidation of friendship and better acquaintance between the Romanian and American peoples.

Approached were also major aspects of the world political life, and it was stressed that under the circumstances, a realistic, constructive approach is necessary, to the complex, serious issues facing mankind, and their settlement in harmony with the interests of international peace and collaboration. They highlighted the responsibility incumbent upon all countries to work, separately and in concert, for curbing the international tension, for the peaceful, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace, cooperation and observance of national independence, as lasting basis for detente, for the economic and social development of all nations, according to their own aspirations, with no outside interference. Emphasis was also placed on the need for intensifying the efforts for disarmament, nuclear above all, for the success of the Geneva negotations on medium-range missiles, for the freezing of the military budgets and the reduction of weapons. The fact was stressed, that the accomplishment of disarmament corresponded to the wish of peace of all nations and would release huge amounts of money that might be used in support of development of all states, especially of the lagging ones.

The importance of bridging the gaps between the rich and poor countries, as well as of eradicating the underdevelopment, as an essential condition for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the world political and economic stability. [sentence as received]

They assessed jointly that parliaments and parliamentarians could and ought to make an active contribution to the just and durable settlement of the major contemporary issues, to the building of a world that should ensure the peace, independence and free development of every nation.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Meeting With Giosan

AU192101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2007 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- On January 19 Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, had an interview with the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives headed by Democrat Tom Lantos, California, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, that visited Romania.

During the interview the sides evoked the good relations between Romania and the United States of America, expressing, in the context, satisfaction at the intensification of the contacts and dialogue between the Romanian parliament and the U.S. Congress, between the parliamentarians of the two countries. Setting out from the wide possibilities existing for the expansion of the bilateral collaboration and from the joint wish to develop further the Romanian-American relations as a whole, the sides highlighted also the resolve of the members of the two supreme legislative fora to take action consistently for supporting actions meant to result in a deepening and diversification of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, for a continuation of the policy of peace, understanding and cooperation throughout the world.

Press Conference

AU192109 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2025 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- Before leaving the Romanian capital city the American congressmen had an interview with Romanian newsmen, during which Tom Lantos, the head of the delegation, presented the targets of their Romanian visit, the economic relations between the two countries and certain major aspects of the international life, mentioning that he had an extremely important and valuable interview with the country's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and with leaders of the Grand National Assembly, to discuss ways and means of improving the economic relations, and the ties between Romania and the USA in general. A question that was extensively dwelt upon was the halting of the arms race so that mankind may spend less than the huge sums earmarked to arming at present.

In turn, Bill Frenzel said that during their journey in countries of Eastern Europe and especially in Romania they were impressed by the profound belief of the leaders in the visited countries that mankind needed an accord on reducing the nuclear weapons. They noted with satisfaction President Nicolae Ceausescu's profound and steady interest in this matter and hoped he would help solving it.

Touching the prospects of the economic relations between the two countries, he said that an expansion of the trade with Romania was much wished both in the Ways and Means Committee and in the U.S. Congress generally, and there was the hope that this could be achieved, so that their commercial relations with this country may develop continuously.

Referring then to the Romanian head of state's conception about the bridging of the economic gaps existing today in the world, Bill Frenzel said that President Ceausescu urged them and the whole of mankind to think over a way of redistributing the riches between the poor and rich countries and that one of his interesting proposals was that if a curbing of the arms race would be managed, a part of the thus saved funds be turned to the poor countries.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Preliminary Meeting With Andrei

AU191344 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] On 17 January 1983 Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tyazhelnikov, new USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation.

Presentation to Ceausescu

AU191914 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tyazhelnikov, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to our country.

Presenting his letters of credentials, Ambassador Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tyazhelnikov conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to all the Romanian people friendly greetings and cordial wishes for successes in building the socialist society, on behalf of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the CPSU Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the USSR, and of all the Soviet people.

In his speech, the USSR ambassador said: Soviet-Romanian relations, which have deep historical roots, have been particularly developing after Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke. Currently, our relations -- based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and on the joint declaration of 1976 -- are many-sided and profound. Our peoples and countries are objectively linked by their common communist ideals and by lofty goals in the struggle for a bright future. Stressing that the Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the successes attained by the Romanian working people, led by the Communist Party, the speaker said: The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government want to do everything possible to strengthen our fraternal friendship and our many-sided political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other kinds of cooperation. We are profoundly convinced that deepening and continuously expanding our bilateral ties and our cooperation within CEMA and the Warsaw Pact will further serve the basic interests of our peoples.

The Soviet ambassador expressed his determination to contribute to continuously developing and deepening the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Receiving the letters of credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes conveyed and in his turn he conveyed to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and to the Soviet people friendly greetings and wishes for new and ever greater successes in building communism, on his own behalf, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of the Romanian people.

In his reply speech, the Romanian head of state said: The Romanian Communists and working people rejoice in the achievements of the Soviet peoples, led by the CPSU, in their socioeconomic development and in the socialist and communist construction of their country. In the spirit of the traditional ties between our parties, countries and peoples, the Romanian-Soviet relations -- based on the principles of socialism, full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely assistance -- are continuously developing in the political, economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other areas. We are convinced that, in the spirit of the talks and agreements at the summit level of the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and of other bilateral documents, all conditions are present for the fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR, and for their active cooperation in the international arena to develop even more markedly in the future, in the interests of our peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The speaker then pointed out the enthusiastic work carried out by the Romanian people to unswervingly implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished the Soviet ambassador success in fulfilling his mission and assured him of the full support fo the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of his own support.

After the accreditation ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Tyazhelnikov. The ceremony and the talk were attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and by Dumitru Apostoiu, presidential secretary and secretary of the State Council.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BAKARIC'S DEATH

AU191342 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency

To Comrade Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade

In connection with the death of Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, I want to convey to you, to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and to all the Communists and peoples of friendly Yugoslavia, most profound condolences on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, the Romanian people, and myself. Please convey our feelings of sincere compassion to the bereaved family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR

AU192100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on January 19 Rodney Lopez Clemente, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Rodney Lopez Clemente conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the government, to the Communist Party and Romanian people a fraternal and warm salute from the president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz.

In the address presented on the occasion, the ambassador stressed the good relations established between the two countries, appreciating the talks and meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro Ruz as an essential contribution to the development of these relations.

He exprssed in the address the determination of the Republic of Cuba to further develop the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in the world arena and expressed also his resolve to strive for the continued strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the good wishes addressed and conveyed in his behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and Government of Romania, of the Romanian people, a warm, friendly salute and best wishes to Fidel Castro Ruz, to the Communist Party of Cuba, to the State Council and Council of Ministers, to the friendly Cuban people.

In the address of reply of the Romanian head of state, satisfaction is expressed at the growing course of the Romanian-Cuban relations, as well as the conviction that these relations will develop in the future, too, in the interests of the Romanian and Cuban peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The address emphasized that the Romanian people carries on an intense activity to translate into life the resolutions of the 12th congress and of the RCP National Conference and lays stress on the permanent concern of the RCP and of the Romanian state over a broad collaboration among peoples, for the establishment of a climate of confidence, security, collaboration and peace the world over. "We are profoundly worried - the address further shows - about the present tension in the international life and we consider that everything possible must be done to stop the dangerous course towards confrontation and war, to do away with the policy of strength and dictate, of redivision of the world into zones of influences, to halt the arms race and to pass world into zones of influences, to halt the arms race and to pass to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to settle all interstate conflicts only by peaceful means, for a firm policy of detente, collaboration and peace".

After the ceremony of handing over the credentials, Nicolae Ceausescu conversed cordially with the Cuban ambassador, Rodney Lopez Clemente.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DEPUTY PREMIER

AU192056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- On January 19 RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Tsendiyn Molom, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, chairman for his country in the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation that proceeded in Bucharest. The interview occasioned an exchange of salutes between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

During the interview the sides highlighted the relations of friendship and collaboration extant between the two parties, countries and peoples, stressing with satisfaction these good relations to have become continuously stronger in recent years, in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level.

The talk brought to the fore the joint wish to develop further the Romanian-Mongolian collaboration in the future, to expand the cooperation in production, to intensify and diversify the trade relations through a more efficient capitalization of the possibilities and resources at the hand of the two countries' economies.

Both sides assessed the results of the present session of the intergovernmental commission, that led to concrete measures concerning the amplification and deepening of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and Mongolia, to the advantage of the two countries and peoples.

At the same time opinions were exchanged on topical aspects of the international life. The sides laid stress on the importance of strengthening the unity, collaboration, and solidarity among the socialist countries, of intensifying efforts of all peoples in the struggle for detente, disarmament, understanding and cooperation on an international plane, for peace, progress throughout the world.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Protocol on Trade

AU192107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- The works of the Sixth Romanian-Mongolia Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Collaboration ended in Bucharest, on January 19. The protocol of the session, signed by the co-chairmen of the commission, Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, and Tsendyin Molom, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, comprises measures regarding the development and diversification of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Mongolia in various industrial branches - particularly in the woodworking and the light industry, in the sphere of scientific research and technological activity, in other domains of mutual interest. The documents also stipulates, on the basis of the long-term commercial agreement between the two countries, considerable increases of the mutual goods exchanges and measures meant to ensure their good unfolding.

PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU191215 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] In accordance with the agreements established at meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on developing and further deepening the economic and scientific-technical cooperation and specialization and cooperation in production, talks were held in Bucharest on 17-19 January between the chairmen of the central planning bodies of the socialist republic of Romania and of the people's republic of Poland, designed to finalize the bilateral coordination of plans for the period ending in 1985 and to organize consultatons on the coordination of the two countries' national development plans in the 1986-1990 5-year plan period.

The volume of goods exchanges of major groups of products agreed upon will lead to markedly increasing mutual deliveries in the current 5-year plan compared to 1976-1980 levels. The sides also established the areas and means for further developing goods exchanges upon the conclusion of annual plan coordination protocols.

The protocol signed on the present meeting establishes mutual deliveries of products important for the economic development of the two countries and for ensuring better consumer supplies for the period ending 1985. The protocol was signed today by Comrade Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and by Comrade Janusz Obodowski, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission of the People's Republic of Poland.

PAP Report

LD192206 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jan -- A Polish-Romanian protocol, coordination of plans in the year 1983-85, provides for (?annual) deliveries of some 1,800 million roubles worth of goods, Poland's Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski told PAP. Vice Premier Obodowski, who is chairman of the [words indistinct] Commission at the Council of Ministers, headed a Polish delegation which visited Romania from Jan. 17-19.

He added (?that) all in all, the Polish-Romanian turnover in the current five-year period will amount to some 3,000 million roubles, which means a 36 percent growth on the period 1976-1980. In 1983-85 Poland will receive from Romania aluminium, oil products, fertilizers and plastics, some foodstuffs, light industry products, as well as some machines and equipment. Poland will supply Romania with coal, sulphur, metal industry (?products), chemicals and machines, e.g. ship engines and equipment, mining machines and equipment and road building machines.

We have found it purposeful to further develop cooperation in non-ferrous metal and fuel industires, petrochemistry and chemistry, agriculture and agricultural-and-food industry, Vice-Premier Obodowski said.

MACHINE-BUILDING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

AU192040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/1/1983 -- Over January 17-19 Bucharest hosted talks between Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of the machine building industry, Eduard Saul, Czechoslovak minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, who visited Romania at head of a delegation.

The two ministers looked into the stage attained by the bilateral collaboration and cooperation, the fulfillment of the decisions reached during the interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak. On the occasion new ways have been established for amplifying these relations between the machine building industries of the countries, particularly in the production of metallurgical and energetics equipment, of installations for the chemical, food and other industries, etc.

Czechoslovak Minister Eduard Saul also talked with Neculai Agachi, Romanian minister of the metallurgical industry.

Ioan Avram and Eduard Saul signed a protocl establishing new ways of expanding the collaboration and cooperation in various domains of the machine building and metallurgical industries, and in the exchange of goods.

While in Romania the Czechoslovak minister visted large machine building and metallurgical enterprises of Bucharest and Tirgoviste.

SUNDIC ON PRC REACTION TO NOVOYE VREMYA CHARGE

LD191842 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Is there a danger of a new deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and China? This is the subject of today's commentary by Milika Sundic:

Beijing has ignored the accusation carried in the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA claiming that China has territorial aspirations toward the Soviet Union. A representative of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a short statement saying that the Soviet accusation does not deserve an answer. It is difficult to say whether this — conditionally speaking -- will be the end of this incident. Moscow is sure to be dissatisfied with the Chinese reply to the NOVOYE VREMYA article, but it could happen that no additional explanations will be sought from China in the interest of continuing Sino-Soviet talks.

Remember that China has never asked the Soviet Union to return 1.5 million square kilometers of its territory. When, some 15 years ago, Mao Zedong said that czarist Russia had imposed the boundaries agreement -- which caused a storm of protest in the Soviet Union -- he did not demand the return of disputed territory from the Soviet Union. True, even those words, spoken during his talks with a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party, were sufficient cause for the propaganda war between the two countries to reach undreamed-of proportions.

However, with the passage of time and particularly in the past few years, China and the Soviet Union have gradually been getting closer to the negotiating table. There have been significant internal and foreign political changes in China, while the Soviet Union has shown an increasing willingness for normalization of relations with China. Leonid Brezhnev spoke on many occasions about the need for the two neighboring socialist countries to normalize their relations. If it had not been for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan -- which caused China to break off the dialogue -- relations between the two countries would probably be better than they are. However, what was achieved at last year's talks should not be underestimated. The second round of talks, at the level of deputy foreign ministers, is expected to take place in Moscow at the beginning of March.

China demands and will continue to demand that the Soviet Union reduce the number of troops along the Chinese border and in Mongolia. The Soviet Union is also required to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan and to stop supporting Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. As for the former request, the Soviet Union will take steps to meet China's demand, but will not do so in the case of the other two requests, namely withdrawing from Afghanistan and altering its stand on Vietnam's intervention in Kampuchea. As far as is known, China is by no means surprised with such a stand on the part of the Soviet Union, and will probably continue its efforts to normalize relations providing the Soviet Union meets its first demand -- a reduction of troops along the Chinese border and in Mongolia.

All this leads one to believe that the latest Soviet-Chinese incident will not endanger the continuation of the already-initiated dialogue, or, it is to be hoped, its final success. The border between China and the Soviet Union, unless it is a question of minor alterations, cannot be changed unless by war, and it is unlikely that any reasonable person wants a war. China's reaction to the NOVOYE VREMYA article could possibly be explained as China's awareness that its borders with the Soviet Union are unalterable, regardless of the time and conditions under which they were determimed.

MINIC SPEAKS ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA, BULGARIA

LD192204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslav continues Tito's foreign nonaligned policy, in which there are no and there will be no changes." This was stated by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, addressing a meeting of educational workers in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina on the characteristics of international relations and of foreign policy of Yugoslavia.

In providing a broad survey of topical questions on the international situation in the world and the economic difficulties that are especially affecting the developing countries, Minic said that the present international situation is closer to "the cold war" than 2 decades ago and that nonaligned countries should and could play a more crucial role in the solution of both political and economic problems, particularly through the UN, whose work now is by and large paralyzed because of the bloc confrontation. Yugoslavia, Minic recalled, is developing increasingly broad cooperation with the majority of neighboring countries. Relations with two countries, Albania and Bulgaria, do not characterize these good-neighborly relations.

Our country, Minic said, always expressed readiness to develop good-neighborly relations with Albania as a country not belonging to any bloc. However, despite all Yugoslav efforts, these expectations have not been fulfilled, as is shown by the latest development of relations.

In this connection Minic mentioned Enver Hoxha's latest book, "Titoism", which reveals greater Albanian pretensions and irredentism and overt Albanian interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, integrity and sovereignty. Instead of cooperating and developing good-neighborly relations with his book, Enver Hoxha is instead -- probably for internal reasons -- trying to foment the bitterest chauvinism against Yugoslavia, especially against the Serb people. Enver Hoxha's book had the opposite effect: It has been discredited in the world and has failed to make the expected impact.

Referring to relations with Bulgaria, Minic recalled that at the time of Dimitrov, the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria enjoyed all rights, but later, especially since 1978, the Macedonian minority's right to exist in Bulgaria has been virtually denied. Minic also painted a broad picture of the Bulgarian denial of the existence of the Macedonian nation on Yugoslav soil, in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, by claiming that they are Macedonian Bulgarians, which in other words means that Bulgaria has territorial claims on Yugoslavia.

MOJSOV ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT, WORLD CRISIS AREAS

LD191546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] New Delhi, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- The seventh nonaligned summit is taking place at the right time, since the present world situation is very serious. Simultaneous aggravation of tension is occurring in all spheres and we are witnessing a renewal of the arms race and a continuation of global confrontation and rivalry. For this reason nonalignment is an independent, nonbloc and positive alternative to the bloc division of the world.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov said this in an interview with well-known Indian journalist Inder Jit. The interview was published today in several leading Indian papers.

Stating that the Nonaligned Movement has once again confirmed its nonbloc character and vitality, as well as the ability to overcome successfully all challenges and trials, the reports in the Indian papers also quoted Mojsov giving the example of the unanimous decision to hold the nonaligned summit in New Delhi precisely when the movement has to face a certain polarization of forces and paralysis of action.

The Indian press stresses that our foreign secretary particularly underlined the need for the movement to establish priorities which should be solved. In this connection he singled out putting an end to aggression and to all forms of the use or threat of force in relations between countries, the elimination of tension between the superpowers and their blocs and solving growing international economic problems.

Talking about crisis areas, Lazar Mojsov stressed that the world is today faced with a very explosive situation in the Middle East, where the Palestinians, Lebanese and other peoples are exposed to overt Israeli aggression, and expressed the hope that the seventh summit will make its constructive contribution toward finding a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis.

He went on to say that other hotbeds of crisis, such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea, the Iraq-Iran war, the problem of Namibia and Western Sahara [SDAR] and many others, are threatening to escalate to dangerous new levels, which leads to the conclusion that the dangers from global or regional confrontations are even greater if the serious difficulties existing in international economic and financial systems are taken into account.

Dwelling on the crisis in Afghanistan, Lazar Mojsev said: "This is not a bilateral problem but a complex hotbed of international crisis and a balance of power problem. He recalled the resolution of the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned in February 1982 in New Delhi, which called for a withdrawal of foreign troops from this country, for an end to all forms of interference and for safeguarding its independent and nonaligned status. Answering a question on Yugoslovaia's stand toward the problem of Kampuchea, Mojsov pointed out our country's principled stand on this serious international problem. He added that Yugoslavia recognizes the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk, whom he described as a patriot and a founder of the Nonaligned Movement. Mojsov expressed the hope that the problem of Kampuchea's "empty seat" at the coming summit will be solved before heads of state or government meet in New Delhi at the beginning of March.

At the end of his interview with the Indian press, Lazar Mojsov expressed the hope that the seventh summit will make a tangible and significant contribution to a reduction of the arms race to a relaxation of tension, to solving dangerous crisis flashpoints, to further struggle for a new international economic order and to promoting of comprehensive cooperation among developing countries.

MEETING IN BERN VIEWS SFRY ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD192254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2208 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bern, Jan. 19 (TANJUG) -- The representatives of the governments of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, hereafter referred to as cooperating states, met in Bern on January 19, 1983 with the representatives of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in order to examine the cooperative support for the Yugoslav stabilization programme. Observers from Kuwait, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) also attended the meeting.

The representative of Yugoslavia outlined his government's plans for economic stabilization and its firm determination to continue to meet external financial obligations. The representative of the International Monetary Fund described the major elements of the programme of economic adjustment and the scope of the International Monetary Fund's support. The representative of the IBRD outlined the World Bank's programme in Yugoslavia and indicated that the Government of Yugoslavia has requested a structural adjustment loan. He expressed the World Bank's readiness to initiate discussions.

In discussion, the representatives of the cooperating states agreed to recommend that their governments to strengthen economic cooperation with Yugoslavia by providing 1.3 billion U.S. dollars in new economic medium-term credits to be made available in 1983. [sentence as received] The Governments of Yugoslavia and the cooperating states appeal to other governments friendly to Yugoslavia that parallel and similar economic assistance be pledged in support of the Yugoslav adjustment programme.

This agreement was on the assumption that the Government of Yugoslavia would continue to avail its stand-by arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, would reach a satisfactory agreement with its private banking creditors and would have an effective arrangement with the bank of international settlements.

All governments expressed their appreciation to the Swiss Government for providing facilities for the meetings and for its efforts in coordinating this international action for supporting the Yugoslav economic adjustment programme with the provision of medium-term credits. Mr. Raymond Probst [spelling of name as received], state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, chaired the meetings.

The Yugoslav delegation was headed by Mr Janko Smole, member of the Federal Executive Council.

LCY, FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING HELD

LD192305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2003 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- A working group of members of the LCY Central Committee and the LCY Central Committee Presidium held talks today with Communists in the Federal Executive Council on the realization of the conclusions of the third and fourth sessions of the LCY Central Committee. Taking part in the talks were Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Stojanovic and Petar Matic from the LCY Central Committee Presidium and Milka Planinc, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council, members and the general secretary of the Federal Executive Council and Dr Rade Aleksic, of the committee of the LC organization in the organs and organizations of the federation [as received].

As reported, at the meeting there was an exchange of views about basic questions and problems of the realization of the constitutional position and role of the federal executive councils and federal administrative organs in carrying out the complex tasks of economic stabilization and the development of the system of socialist self-management socioeconomic and political relations. It was emphasized that the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with its constitutional role and responsibility, has concentrated its work in such a way as to ensure that it preceeds from the conclusions of the third and fourth LCY Central Committee sessions.

The Federal Executive Council's firm long-term orientation toward overcoming existing economic difficulties and problems by means of measures that ensure the continued development of socialist self-management, the rapid creation of broader possibilities for the realization of the role of associated labor and the realization of even more room for the effect of objective economic laws was assessed positively.

All participants in the discussion were convinced that such action can successfully resolve even the most complex economic problems and at the same time create conditions in which there will be much less need to take various temporary measures. It was pointed out that in order to successfully overcome the economic difficulties with which we are confronted, we need all subjective forces in society to be involved in resolving strategic questions of the development of socialist self-management, above all in the sphere of expanded reproduction. It was noted that the Federal Executive Council has full ideological unity in the realization of its rights, obligations and responsibilities.

It was emphasized that the orientation by the Federal Executive Council and federal administration in favor of more rapid and complete implementation of agreed policy and the law represents an essential condition, not only for the successful realization of the role of the council as an executive organ of the SFRY Assembly, but also for the more complete and effective functioning of the delegate assembly system, the more rapid coordination of differing self-management interests in making agreements, and the adoption of decisions on questions of joint interest.

The Federal Executive Council's efforts to increasingly open itself to the influence of organized socialist forces and, on this basis, further promote relations with other organs and sociopolitical organizations in the federation, suitable organs and organizations in the republics and provinces and scientific and expert institutions were assessed positively.

It was emphasized that the Federal Executive Council, in accordance with the SFRY Assembly guidelines, has established a program of transforming the federal administration, aimed mainly at ensuring all necessary conditions to enable federal administrative organs to carry out their basic functions -- those of carrying out the law and other regulations and general acts -- effectively.

It was agreed that the discussion would be continued next week at another meeting.

MAMULA, OTHERS VISIT BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT

LD192148 Belgrade Tanjug Domestig Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his associates visited the headquarters and some units and institutions of the Belgrade Army District in the Belgrade garrison today.

Colonel General Milan Bjelogrlic, commander of the army district, familiarized the federal secretary with the Belgrade Army District's achievements in education and training, combat preparedness and moral-political awareness.

During a tour of the headquarters, Adm Branko Mamula also visited the Yugoslav People's Army club in Topcider. There he became acquainted with the work of and results being achieved by this Belgrade Army District institution in the sphere of information activity, sociopolitical education, cultural activities and entertainment.

Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, was accompanied at the talks and on the visit by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army;Colonel General Dane Cuic, president of the LCY Conference Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army; Colonel General Rade Susa, chief inspector of national defense, and other associates.